Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,912. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DELEGATES COME TO TOWN

MAKING READY FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Platt Receives Many Visitors and Holds a Number of Important Conferences—Programme Calls for a Financial Plank Opposing Free Silver and Declaring for a Gold Standard—Reliance on the Tariff Plank.

The hotels are filling up with the delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held to-morrow. Many of the delegates yesterday had a close view of the famous New-York "dry" Sunday. All had heard of it, but many had never before experienced it.

The lobbies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hotel Metropole were filled all afternoon and evening with prominent politicians. Mr. Platt had a constant stream of visitors from early morning until late at night. He held a number of important conferences, and gave much political counsel. Chairman Hackett of the Republican Committee was not seen. He was ill.

Among the prominent politicians who were seen in the various hotels were ex-Senator Hiscock, Speaker Hamilton Fish, Civil Service Commissioner Willard H. Cobb of Lockport, Col. Archie E. Baxter, Congressman Frederick Nixon, State Senators Malby, Humphries, Coggeshall, and Gibbs, Assemblyman Walter L. Brown of Otsego, and George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works.

PLANS FOR THE CONVENTION.

Platform, Declaring for Gold Standard, to be Drafted To-day.

The tariff plank to be adopted by the Republican State Convention to-morrow is expected to be an epitome of all the political sagacity of the Republican leader and his associates.

The financial plank, it is well settled, will take a stand for the single gold standard in a way that will place it in distinct contrast with the platforms adopted by other States with favorite sons. There is no question of the position of Gov. Morton on the financial question, and the plank will affirm his views.

But the tariff plank will be the one that will be relied upon to carry the war into McKinley's own camp. The Ohio candidate has been posing as the special champion of protection and as the one candidate who embodies the Republican ideas on that issue. The idea is to say, in as few words as possible, that protection is a Republican Party policy, and that no one can stand as its especial representative. A position will be taken against monopolistic and prohibitive tariffs, and yet for high tariffs.

The platform has not yet been drafted, though its general outline has been settled. It will be put into words to-day. The financial plank will specifically oppose free coinage of silver, and will admit of bimetallism only under international agreement.

Gov. Morton's candidacy will be eulogized. So far as the machine may express itself there will be no abatement of enthusiasm. The Raines bill may be mentioned if Gov. Morton signs it in time. The object, however, is to make the resolutions as short as possible.

The convention plans were not changed yesterday. Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester, as temporary Chairman, will make a short speech, and Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany, as permanent Chairman, will deliver a very long address. He spent yesterday in his room at the Hoffman House preparing it. He will touch on National and State issues, and will devote much time to the Presidential situation and the reasons for the nomination of Gov. Morton.

Though there may be some change, it is now almost definitely settled that the alternate delegates will be Speaker Hamilton Fish of Garrisons, Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, and C. H. Babcock of Rochester. There is hardly a possibility of changing the slate for delegates—Messrs. Platt, Depew, Miller, and Lauterbach.

The convention will be organized at noon. After the routine business has been disposed of a recess will be taken until 7:30 o'clock, and the session will probably last far into the night.

The delegates to the convention from New-York County held a caucus yesterday at the Terrace Garden to decide on several important matters. Chairman Lauterbach and Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee were present.

It was decided that the Milholland delegates from the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first Districts would be seated, but the other contests would be decided adversely.

One of the important questions was that of seats for visitors. The demand for seats has been far greater than the supply. The Grand Central Palace will not accommodate more than 4,000 spectators, in addition to the delegates. Every delegate from New-York has been literally besieged with requests for tickets, and the caucus therefore decided on a system for distributing them.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee said last night:

"The platform to be adopted by the State Convention will, I hope, declare for a gold dollar worth 100 cents. The Republican Party stands for sound money, and will undoubtedly be found loyal to its principles. The party has a duty before it in the money question. With a yellow metal plank and a cautious protective tariff declaration, victory will perch upon the Republican banner next Fall."

UNDERCURRENT FOR McKINLEY.

But Machine Republicans Talk of Enthusiasm for Gov. Morton.

According to the public utterances of the "machine" Republican politicians who are assembling for the State Convention, there is great enthusiasm for Gov. Morton throughout all their districts. In saying so they are merely carrying out the machine plan.

It is when the politicians talk confidentially, however, that they show their real feelings. Then it is found that they are not so confident about Gov. Morton and that they have a wholesome fear of McKinley. Many of the members of the State Legislature told yesterday of the trouble they had had in preventing the McKinley men from making a vigorous fight that would probably have swept their districts. One State Senator said he was compelled to make the Morton fight a personal fight in order to prevent a McKinley demonstration.

The McKinley managers claim to have assurances that their Cooper Union meeting to-night will be a great success.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska will be the principal speaker of the evening. He has long been an extreme McKinley man, and has worked for the Ohio man in his own State against ex-Senator Manderson, who was posing as Nebraska's favorite son.

Major Lovell H. Jerome will call the meeting to order, and will nominate Gen. Wager Swayne for Chairman. Speeches will be made by State Senator Frank D. Pavey of Buffalo, John F. Montignani of Albany, George E. Matthews, owner of The Buffalo Express; Col. Thomas C. Campbell, George W. McCadden, President of the Franklin Association of Pressmen; A. H. Steele, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; W. P. Manning, and others.

The McKinley men will probably be content with this demonstration, and make no attempt to carry their cause into the State Convention, where there is such a tremendous majority against them. They do not consider the convention to be very important.

"The McKinley men did not make very great efforts to carry the districts for the State Convention," said George E. Matthews of Buffalo yesterday. "They worked for delegates to St. Louis. They did not have much time to work, and there was difficulty in securing prominent men to stand as delegates. There were many in sympathy with us who did not care to put their political future in jeopardy by taking the chances."

The McKinley men say one of their number has received a letter from H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, candidate for Vice President, in which he declares for McKinley. They say that no bargain has been made, but that Mr. Evans will carry much influence among the Southern men.

The McKinley leaders also claim the Sixth Alabama District, in which the Reed men say they have carried the delegates.

WURSTER FACTION SURPRISED.

Worth May Make Things Uncomfortable for Brooklyn's Mayor.

Despite the efforts of the Wurster-Willis faction to prevent ex-Senator Jacob Worth from taking an active part in Republican politics during the coming year, the ex-Senator has a strong following that will come to his rescue at the proper time.

He lives in the Nineteenth Ward, in the same election district with Mayor Wurster, and was defeated when trying to be elected a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and could not possibly have been elected a delegate to the State Convention from his own Assembly district. But Controller Palmer, who is the leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, arranged matters so that the ex-Senator will be a delegate at the State Convention.

The administration men did not like this turn in affairs when they learned of it yesterday, especially as the ex-Senator has come out for McKinley. They are afraid that he will take too prominent a part at the State Convention, and, when he is called upon, it is known that he hits "straight from the shoulder."

Another surprise in store for the administration faction Saturday night was the fact that City Works Commissioner Willis was defeated in his own Assembly district by Michael J. Dady, whom the Willis people kept out of the Second Congressional Convention Thursday night.

John J. McGinness also defeated Harry A. Hanbury.

If any resolution is presented favoring the passage of a Greater New-York bill, the Kings County delegation will do all in its power to defeat it. Senator Brush has been elected a delegate to the State Convention for the purpose of having him take the lead in opposing any such resolution, as it has been said that one will be presented.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth may endeavor to upset any resolution favoring the nomination of Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff will be one of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1888, and was a strong Harrison man, believing in a high protective tariff. He is now a candidate for higher honors, and has his eye upon the Lieutenant Governorship.

When asked what he had to say in regard to his candidacy, Park Commissioner Woodruff yesterday said:

"I am aware that there has been much talk of late concerning the advisability of an effort to solidify and concentrate the Brooklyn delegation to next Autumn's Republican State Convention on a Brooklyn candidate who would receive enough support outside of Brooklyn to make the acceptance of him by the State Convention probable. These people argued that the time had come when Brooklyn must be recognized both because her candidates had not been accorded a place on the State ticket in the past and because something must be done toward conciliating the many Republicans whom the Legislature's attitude on the Greater New-York bill has offended.

"If these good people have advocated me as Brooklyn's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, I appreciate their kindly consideration, but I think it is altogether too early for a determination as to any other feature of the matter than that Brooklyn should have a place on the ticket, and go about it with such a united front that the demand must be honored. We have about one-seventh of the delegates to a State Convention, and yet Republicans of Brooklyn have not for many years had representatives on the State ticket. I do not think we have had even a delegate at large to a Republican National Convention, and now that our city has redeemed itself and joined the victorious ranks of Republicanism, we have a right to recognition befitting our importance. I am ready to join in any movement looking to that end. The selection of the place on the ticket and candidate are matters of secondary consideration about which it is altogether too early to particularize."

He refused to say positively whether he is a candidate or not, but Charles H. Moore, Mayor Wurster, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford are urging his nomination. He is also said to be on very friendly terms with ex-Senator Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, and Gen. B. F. Tracy.

MANY LEGISLATORS DELEGATES.

And They Are Accustomed to Obeying Mr. Platt.

A roll call of both houses of the Legislature would receive more responses in the convention hall to-morrow than are heard in the chambers at Albany on some occasions. Both branches are liberally represented among the delegates, and some who are not delegates are in the city as spectators. The list of Senators who are delegates includes Julius L. Wieman, Kings; George W. Brush, Kings; Clarence A. Lexow, Rockland; C. Davis, Ulster; Hobart Krum, Schoharie; Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; George Chahoon, Clinton; George R. Malby, St. Lawrence; N. N. Stranahan, Oswego; W. E. Johnson, Tioga; C. R. Parsons, Monroe; Henry Harrison, Monroe; T. E. Ellsworth, Niagara; L. H. Humphrey, Wyoming.

Exclusive of those Assemblymen who live in New-York and Kings Counties, thirty-six from up-country districts are delegates. The list includes: B. D. Brown, Fulton and Hamilton; C. F. Tupper, Broome; O. H. Budd, Schuyler; C. J. Clark, Jefferson; J. Clark Steuben; T. M. Costello, Oswego; F. A. Dudley, Niagara; T. J. Eldredge, Warren; Hamilton Fish, Putnam; C. B. Gorham, Otsego; W. B. Graves, Oneida; John A. Hanna, Dutchess; W. R. Hobbie, Washington; W. T. Honsinger, Clinton; J. W. Husted, Westchester; M. V. B. Ives, St. Lawrence; James Keenholts, Albany; L. B. Kern, Madison; J. S. Koster, Lewis; James Lounsbery, Ulster; G. A. Matteson, Cattaraugus; C. H. McNaughton, Saratoga; Ira C. Miles, St. Lawrence; E. B. Rounds, Cayuga; F. P. Saunders, Genesee; E. L. Schmidt, Montgomery; T. A. Sears, Franklin; O. H. Springer, Herkimer; P. W. Springweiler, Erie; L. P. Taylor, Oswego; W. S. Van Keuren, Ulster; H. E. Warner, Niagara; Albert Weed, Essex; T. W. Winne, Schenectady; D. P. Witter, Tioga, and Walter Zimmerman, Jefferson.

These are, with possible exceptions here and there, men who have become accustomed to obeying orders from Mr. Platt at Albany. They will make no trouble in the convention. They will go with the machine on all occasions.

Riverhead Republicans Nominate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 22.—The Republican town caucus was held here last evening. The nominations that were made were: Supervisor—Henry P. Terry; Town Clerk—John Bagshaw; Justice of the Peace—Jetur W. Hand; Assessor—George F. Terry; Overseer of the Poor—Oliver A. Terry; Collector—Lyman B. L'Hommedieu; Game Constable—George S. Raynor; Constables—Charles R. Hallock, William H. Dayton, Peter F. Terry, and Joseph Woodhull.

Reformer in a Police Court.

Frank A. Mitchell, who as President of the City Vigilance League in the Twelfth Police Precinct has been active in enforcing the excise law, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. William Story, a friend of his, was arraigned on the same charge. Each admitted the charge and was fined $5.

Arethusa Spring Water has made friends with the people because of its unqualified merits. —Adv.

A HOMILY ON FAT-FRYING

Senator Chandler Again Attacks the Ohio Candidate.

SAYS HE IS RUINING THE PARTY

Accuses His Friends of Attempting to Raise a Corruption Fund for Him of $250,000.

GROSVENOR SAYS CHANDLER IS LYING.

A Pretty Republican Squabble Which Probably Will Not Hurt Democrats a Bit.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—McKinley's "fat-frying" methods continue to annoy Senator Chandler. He has information that the Ohio candidate's managers are trying to raise $250,000 to make the nomination of their man certain, and he is determined to block the game if possible. He made a fresh onslaught upon McKinley to-night which abounds in good campaign material for the Democrats. It is based, ostensibly, upon misrepresentations which the Senator says crept into his published statement of March 16. He declares that he said nothing unkind of McKinley personally in that statement, but "called attention to certain methods of his managers and protested against their adoption." Then he proceeds to flay the candidate in this vigorous way:

"The substance of the charge made by me was that the same men who had assisted in raising the money to pay Mr. McKinley's debts were calling upon the owners of protected industries to make contributions to help nominate him for President. Although the charge has been denied by Gen. Grosvenor and others, a review of the subjects confirms my conviction that it is true.

"As bearing upon the question, whether the collection and the use of the funds are for reasonable and legitimate nomination expenditures, I add that the fund which it was planned to raise was to be $250,000, a sum which could not be needed except for illegitimate purposes.

"In view of the effort to raise this large fund from protected interests, my points were very simple and clear. Such a movement is unfair and unjust toward the other candidates, in whose behalf it is certain no such large sums of money are being raised or used.

"Messrs. Reed, Morton, Quay, Cullom, Allison, Davis, and Manderson are as devoted friends of protection as Mr. McKinley is, and the triumph of any one of them would be as sure a guarantee of the enactment of judicious and effective tariff laws as would be the victory of Mr. McKinley. For manufacturers to contribute large sums of money to be expended in nominating Mr. McKinley over any other candidate hitherto named would be a most unjust and uncalled-for proceeding.

"The interests of the Republican Party will be seriously injured by demanding and receiving such large contributions from the representatives of protected interests. It has been a continuous cause of attack by the opponents of protection—the belief that the system has been maintained, Republican victories achieved, and particular tariff schedules secured from Congress by the money of manufacturers.

"Whatever may be said in justification of reasonable contributions from such interests toward the expenses of Presidential and Congressional elections after the nominations are made, a system of using money to control Republican nominations for office would be scandalous in the highest degree and fatal to all attempts to maintain the purity and honesty of the party organization.

"These things I said. If the facts which were the basis of my utterances do not exist the truth will appear, and no one will suffer but myself, for no one else suggested or was responsible for or knew of my statement. I shall be very glad to be convinced that I was mistaken. Moreover, if the attempt to raise the fund of $250,000 has been arrested by reason of the publicity given to it I shall be equally rejoiced.

"If, however, the facts are true, and to the natural popularity and strength of Mr. McKinley Messrs. Osborne and Hanna are to continue to add the expenditure in improper ways of large sums of money collected by them from the owners of industries protected by the tariff, thoughtful Republicans will do well to consider the consequences of a nomination thus made, the character of the canvass which is to ensue, the possible defeat which, even with the bright prospects before us, may come if we rush headlong into any egregious blunder, and the controversies which, even if we are successful, are to follow such an admission of the standing charge of our opponents that gross venality and corruption attend the maintenance of a high tariff system by the Republican Party, which charge we have hitherto truthfully denied.

"To those who engage in vituperation of me on the ground that whatever may be the size of the money contributions which are being raised by Mr. McKinley's friends, or the use which is being made of them, it is injurious to the Republican Party, and, therefore, a mistake for me to call attention to them, little need be said. Their argument recognizes no time or circumstances when it is proper for a faithful member of a political party to expose and condemn the faults and vices which develop in every party.

"This precept is a false one, and has never been heeded by me in a political life of forty years. Whatever may be said in favor of such restraint during the heat of a political canvass, after the nominations are made there ought not to be two opinions on this question, whether at all other times faithful Republicans should detect and make public, correct and destroy dishonest methods which may be growing up in the organization, and which, if kept concealed through a false notion of party fidelity, will soon bring the party to destruction.

"That ther is no way to keep a party pure and honest in its practices except by defeat at the polls is an unwise opinion. It should be so kept, and also kept in power, by the constant efforts of its true and courageous members to condemn and crush out in their inception all habits and practices which tend to the degradation and dishonor of the political organization.

"The Republican Party is about to be returned, if it acts wisely, to overwhelming political power in this country. The party should begin its new career sustained by high principles and free from corrupt practices. It will be a fatal mistake, soon to be grieviously punished, if we make a dishonest start."

WHAT IS SAID IN COLUMBUS.

A Republican Tells How Fat Frying Helped McKinley in 1892.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—Frederick W. Herbst, who has been prominent in Republican politics in the State for several years, said to-night, when shown Senator Chandler's severe criticism upon the methods of the McKinley leaders:

"I have felt for some time that the prominent connection of Hanna, the multi-millionaire, with the McKinley movement was hurting us. I presume he has a right to a preference for Presidential candidate, as the rest of us have, but it is likely to arouse suspicion.

"When McKinley was a candidate for Governor of Ohio the first time I was a member of the State Committee. Subscriptions to aid in his election came in great numbers from large manufacturing concerns. There was a big block of them of $5,000 each, and one of $10,000 came from a Chicago steel concern.

"Several Pittsburg corporations sent us money. We had money to burn. I think our campaign fund was $110,000, and it all came easy.

"I presume the McKinley movement is being taken care of now by the same people and in the same generous way. I suppose the leaders are justified in accepting it, but they must accept with a counterbalancing burden that may be heavy to carry later on."

William M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio and one of Major McKinley's most ardent political friends, is not in the city to-night, but he said to The United Press correspondent on Friday concerning Senator Chandler's strictures upon the McKinley methods that the Senator was in his dotage and was not to be held strictly accountable for what he said. The high character of Major McKinley was too well known, he said, for his candidacy to suffer by the aspersions from Mr. Chandler.

AN ANGRY REJOINDER.

Grosvenor Says Mr. Chandler's Statement Is a Vile Lie.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When Senator Chandler's latest attack on McKinley was shown to-night to Representative Grosvenor, McKinley's manager, Mr. Grosvenor was exceedingly angry. What he had to say was this:

"Repeating a lie does not strengthen it or add to its vile character.

"All the parties charged deny the truth, and nobody, I think, believed the original, and none will the repetition."

NO HOPE FOR MR. DAVIS.

Friends of the Minnesota Senator Think He Should Withdraw.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—It is stated to-night that the Republicans who have been foremost in pushing Senator Davis as a candidate for President will immediately take steps to get him to withdraw. The returns are all in, and the victory which McKinley has scored in Minnesota is pronounced. The figures show that Davis is sure of but two delegates of the eighteen.

Senator Davis's friends believe it would be less humiliating for him to withdraw than to wait for the State Convention Tuesday. It is known that over 700 of the delegates to the convention are for McKinley, and will select a McKinley delegation at large.

The Fifth Congressional District has already selected McKinley delegates, and the Second, Third, Sixth, and Seventh Districts will follow suit to-morrow. This leaves Davis only the two delegates of the Fourth District, and a fighting chance for those in the First.

BOTH BLEW OUT THE GAS.

S. T. Hansen, a Norwegian Sailor, Dies in a Lodging House.

S. T. Hansen, Ole Larsen, and Lars Larsen, Norwegian sailors unused to the ways of city life, arrived in this city Saturday night. Lars was the only one who had ever been in New-York, and his experience was not enough to prevent the death of one and the narrow escape from death of the others as a result of their blowing out the gas.

Lars worked on the steamship New-York, and when that vessel made her last trip to Europe he succeeded in getting his cousin and Hansen employment on the vessel with him. Hansen and Ole Larsen arrived in New-York for the first time Saturday. Lars took them around to see the sights of the city, and wound up at 11 o'clock at a lodging house at 105 South Street.

Lars took a room with his cousin, while Hansen engaged an adjoining room. When they reached their rooms Lars went to bed at once. Ole was not quite so quick, and Lars was asleep by the time he got ready to put out the light. Ole gave the gas a puff with his breath, but the light only flickered. Then standing upon the bed and squaring himself for action, he blew a small hurricane, the gas went out and Ole sank into slumber by the side of his cousin. Hansen repeated Ole Larsen's actions in his room, and soon nothing but snores were heard.

Fred Wagner, the night watchman, smelled gas in the hallway about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The doors of the sailors' rooms were forced open, and the men were each found overcome by gas.

An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital. Hansen died while the surgeon was examining him. The other two men were soon revived, however, and at once set out for 22 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, where Martin Sjursen, a friend, lived. Between the three enough money was raised to pay Hansen's funeral expenses, and the body was taken charge of by an undertaker in Pearl Street.

Lars and Ole Larsen are suffering no very bad effects from their night's experience.

Another Picture of Gen. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—John Colin Forbes, the artist, has been a guest of ex-President Harrison all the week, and he has daily sittings from Mr. Harrison. Mr. Forbes will return to New-York Tuesday with his painting all but finished. He has Gen. Harrison's permission to display the painting in a New-York art gallery. The picture is a three-fourths view, and is intended as a present for Mrs. Dimmick, to whom Gen. Harrison is to be married April 6.

McCarthy Died While Praying.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Thomas McCarthy of 78 Van Woert Street, this city, was last seen alive two weeks ago Saturday night, and since that time it was supposed by the family with whom he took his meals that he was in Schenectady visiting his sons. His body was found to-day in his room. McCarthy was nearly sixty years old, and was a widower. The body was found in a kneeling posture, indicating that McCarthy died while praying.

Thief Took Diamonds and Jewelry.

NEW-DURHAM, N. J., March 22.—The residence of Ferdinand Militeri was entered today by a sneak thief, who secured four diamond rings, a gold watch, and a necklace. The thief was seen to leave the house by a neighbor, who recognized him as Carman Torri of West New-York. He was arrested at his home to-night and is held for examination.

DESERTED BY HIS FATHER

HERMAN BURKHARDT STOOD ALL DAY IN THE STREET.

The Man Had Gone on a Last Attempt to Find Work, Threatening Suicide if He Failed—The Lad Arrested at Midnight on a Technical Charge of Vagrancy—Called a Hero by Magistrate Brann—The Family's Sad Story.

Herman Burkhardt, a bright-looking ten-year-old boy, told a pathetic story of destitution and desertion yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was arraigned on a technical charge of vagrancy.

"Don't keep me here, Judge," he pleaded. "I want to find dad. He left me yesterday, and I'm afraid he is going to commit suicide, because he kissed me good-bye and said I might never see him again."

The boy and his father have been homeless for some months. They have been staying in lodging houses and living from hand to mouth on the charity of a few friends. Up to six months ago Burkhardt and his family lived at 187 Ludlow Street.

Mrs. Burkhardt died about this time. Baby twins survived. One misfortune after another then overtook Burkhardt. He lost his situation in an east side tailor's shop and was forced to leave his tenement. He placed the twins in a nursery in East Fifty-first Street. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Clements, a dressmaker, of 235 East Eighty-ninth Street, consented to care for his eight-year-old daughter. Then, with his little son, he went out to look for means of living.

He tramped the streets night and day looking for work, but could find none. The boy was always with him. For the last six weeks the man had managed to obtain enough money to live at the lodging house 2 First Avenue.

He learned Friday night that he might get work in a tailor's shop in East Broadway. Early Saturday morning he left the boy at the corner of Stanton and Ludlow Streets and told him to wait for him until he went to see about the situation. The boy stood on the corner until 10 o'clock in the morning, when his father returned without work.

The father asked the boy to wait while he made another attempt. "This is my last attempt," he said. "If I fail, good-bye, Herman. Don't cry, will you?"

He then kissed the boy and went away.

The boy kept faithful vigil on the corner until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then he went to the saloon 5 First Avenue, the proprietor of which had frequently befriended him, and inquired for his father. The saloon keeper had not seen him. He then went back to the corner and waited again. He staid there until 10 o'clock in the evening. Tired out and weak from exhaustion, he staggered back to the saloon.

"Please, may I sit down here awhile?" he said. "I am tired, and I can't find dad. I am afraid he killed himself."

In a few minutes he fell asleep in the chair which the barkeeper provided for him. At 11:35 the barkeeper awoke the lad.

"Is that you, dad?" he asked, as he started up.

Then he began to cry, saying: "Now I know poor dad has done something to himself, or else he would come for me. He never would leave me here."

A policeman was then called, and the boy was taken to the East Fifth Street Station, where he had a hearty meal and a bed in the officers' quarters. The boy is neatly clad, and, after he had told his story to Magistrate Brann, the Magistrate said:

"This is, indeed, a sad case. There is a child without any fault, should be proud of. He is bright and handsome, and, more than that, he is made of the stuff that heroes are made of."

The Magistrate decided to commit the child to the care of the Gerry Society until Tuesday, and efforts will be made in the meantime to find the father and to ascertain if Mrs. Clements will care for him.

The boy made a brave effort to keep back his tears as he was being taken away from the court, but he finally broke down and kept crying: "Let me go. Don't take me away. Let me go out and find dad. I can find him. Let me try."

TRIED TO KILL TWO WOMEN.

Bland Came Back Drunk and Determined to Have Revenge.

Thomas B. Bland, a negro coach driver, was sent to the Island for three months by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Bland until last Friday lived with Bratton Collins of 115 East Seventy-seventh Street, who has a stable on the ground floor. At the request of Mrs. Collins and her sister, Mrs. Cook, he was ordered to leave. He went, threatening vengeance. His threats so affected the women that they sat up in mortal fear all Friday night.

Nothing was seen of Bland until about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, when he returned and found Mrs. Collins alone. Bland was drunk, and, seizing a carving knife, he sprang at the woman, trying to stab her. She screamed and jumped out of the way. The negro made lunges at Mrs. Collins, cutting her clothing into shreds. Mrs. Cook entered and Bland made for her. Both women took refuge in the stable.

Bland followed, and the women jumped through a rear window and escaped just as Mrs. Collins's husband came in. Bland ran out on the street, followed by Collins. A policeman who was in the neighborhood arrested the fugitive.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE.

Nelson Arrested as Drunk, but Succumbs to Heart Disease.

A policeman of the Church Street Station found a man at Broadway and Murray Street Saturday night who looked as if he was unable to take care of himself. He was arrested on a charge of intoxication and taken to the station house. There the prisoner said he was William Nelson, a plumber, of 231 Canal Street.

Nelson sat in his cell during the early part of the night apparently none the worse off except for drink. When the doorman made his regular half-hourly tour of the cells at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, however, he found Nelson kneeling in his cell with his hands covering his face. It was found that he was unconscious, and an ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but Nelson died before it arrived.

There were no marks of violence on the prisoner's body, and the surgeon gave it as his opinion that death was due to heart trouble. The police called at 231 Canal Street, but found that Nelson did not live there.

Would Not Live a Burden.

James Belmont, a painter, of 332 East Thirty-first Street took paris green just before midnight Saturday, and died two hours later, half an hour after his admission to Bellevue Hospital. Belmont had worked only eight days since Oct. 15, and was sick and despondent. His wife and daughter both work, and his married son helped him with money now and then. He told his wife Friday that he would sooner be dead than living as a burden, but she did not suspect that he intended to kill himself until he told her yesterday morning that he had taken a dose of the poison.

Could Not Tell Who Hit Him.

John Hargadon, a printer, of 15 Bowery walked into the Hudson Street Hospital in an intoxicated condition yesterday evening and said he had been assaulted, but where and by whom he was unable to tell. He had a wound over the left eye, which was badly swollen, and it was found that his skull was fractured from a blow on the back of the head.

ACCIDENT TO THOMAS C. PLATT.

Badly Bruised by a Fall in His Room Last Friday Morning.

The discretion of Thomas C. Platt's confidential men may be judged by the fact that he has been able to keep from publicity an accident which happened to him last Friday morning. He has been confined to his room for the past three days, and has attended to his political affairs only while suffering acute physical pain, and yet only hints of it leaked out.

It appears that on Friday morning, in their parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mrs. Platt was suddenly overcome with weakness and began to fall. Mr. Platt, who was close by, turned suddenly to catch her. He lost his balance, and was thrown, with the combined weight of both, against the sharp corner of a heavy table standing against the wall.

At first the physicians who were called were afraid that Mr. Platt had sustained a fracture of a rib. Investigation proved he had only been badly bruised. He is still suffering from the accident. It is probable, however, that its worst effects will have worn off by Tuesday, when the Republican State Convention will meet.

WRECKED AN ORANGE HAT FACTORY

Vandals Smash Furniture and Machinery in the Brandes Shop.

ORANGE, N. J., March 22.—Frederick Brandes reported to the Orange police today that during Friday or Saturday night some one had broken into the hat factory on Day Street formerly occupied by his father. The office was completely wrecked and some of the machinery in the working rooms damaged.

The safe which had stood in the office had been moved to a room back of the office and blown open. The contents were scattered about the room. There was nothing of value in the safe. Every window in the rear and sides of the shop had been smashed. The drying racks were broken to kindling wood, desks were destroyed, and shelves were not only torn from the wall, but were broken afterward.

The police believe the wrecking was done by men or boys who thought they had cause for enmity against Mr. Brandes. There were several such persons. On two occasions, more than a year ago, youths were sent to prison for stealing hats from the factory.

NO COMPROMISE BY TOBACCO MEN.

Opponents of the Trust Deny that They Have Come to Terms.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Newspapers and the public interested in the matter were led astray yesterday by the assertion that the independent concerns had come to terms with the American Tobacco Company.

Col. Wetmore, manager of the Liggett & Myers Company, was very indignant at what he called the absolutely false statement. He asserted that his company had enlisted for the war, and that any talk of compromise was absurd.

H. I. Drummond, Vice President of the Drummond Tobacco Company, says there is no truth in the statement of a compromise, and that any statement to the contrary by the trust is made for interested motives.

INDIANS MAY HOLD OFFICES.

Changes in the Classification of Interior Department Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President has issued an order directing the Secretary of the Interior to amend the classification of the Interior Department so as to include among the posts classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination all clerical and all educational posts at Indian agencies and Indian schools.

The order also provides that Indians shall be eligible for appointment to any of these posts on such test of fitness as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior and without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission, but they shall not be transferred from such posts to the departmental service.

HIS OWN LAW HIS DEATH WARRANT.

Maker of Oklahoma's Capital Punishment Statute Caught.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 22.—Ira M. Terrell, a member of the Oklahoma Legislature, author of the capital punishment law, and himself the first man sentenced to be hanged under that law, was positively identified here last evening.

He broke jail at Guthrie while under sentence six months ago. He went back to the Territory after his wife and children, and was going East with them when identified by an old acquaintance.

Officers of different Oklahoma counties are disputing as to who shall have custody of him.

SMALL WOUND SATISFIED HONOR.

Gen. Mocenni and Signor Barzilais Settle a Quarrel About Credits.

ROME, March 22.—The duel between Gen. Mocenni, ex-Minister of War, and Signor Barzilais, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, growing out of a wrangle in the Chamber yesterday during the discussion of the credits asked for by the Government, took place this morning.

The weapons used were sabres. Gen. Mocenni proved himself the better swordsman and wounded his opponent in the face.

Honor being thus satisfied, the duelists became reconciled.

FIRE IN THE CENSUS OFFICE.

Some of the Records Burned—All the Rest Damaged.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning burning furiously in a building on E Street, near Ninth, occupied by the Census office.

The inside of the building was damaged to the extent of $20,000.

Some of the records of the Census Office were destroyed, and all were injured by smoke and water.

Ferryboats in an Ice Field.

ERIE, Penn., March 22.—Shenango Car Ferry No. 2, which left Detroit Saturday morning with a cargo of 500 tons of coal, made her way down through the ice field, 263 miles, in about twenty-four hours. She reached her sister ship, Shenango No. 1, in the ice field, where she has been lying helpless for six weeks, and managed to get her into open water this afternoon.

They then headed for Conneaut, but about 5 o'clock the ice, under stress of a northwest wind, closed in on the south shore, forcing the boats to turn and make for Erie. They are now near the harbor entrance, and the lighthouses are lit up for their benefit.

Says He Was Hit with a "Blackjack."

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 22.—A well-dressed man, who said he was John Mulligan of 245 Spring Street, New-York City, was taken to St. John's Hospital tonight, suffering from a slight scalp wound. He was also intoxicated, the hospital surgeon says. Mulligan was found unconscious lying upon the sidewalk between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in Jackson Avenue. He said he had been assaulted with a "blackjack" by a man named Doyle, but he was too dazed to describe his alleged assailant further.

Policeman Breaks His Leg.

Policeman James Gardner of the East Twenty-second Street Station fell down a flight of stairs at the station house last night and broke his left leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TO DIE WITH HIS WIFE

REXACH TRIED TO ASPHYXIATE HIMSELF, BUT FAILED.

After Squandering a Fortune, He Fought Poverty Until His Wife Died of Cancer in Their Twelfth Street Home—Was Found Lying at Her Feet, Unconscious, but Will Recover—He Had Said He Would Not Survive Her.

On the third floor of the tenement house 343 West Twelfth Street yesterday, Mrs. Incarnation Rexach succumbed to a lingering malady which had threatened her life for months, and her husband, Antonio, once the heir of a proud and wealthy Spanish family, but now a humble cigarmaker, made a vain attempt to follow her to the grave.

Chance led to his discovery nearly asphyxiated by coal gas, lying at his dead wife's feet, and frustrated the determined attempt he had made to commit suicide.

The story of extravagance, mingled with conjugal devotion, which led to the tragedy begins ten years ago in Spain, when Señor Rexach, the father of Antonio, a rich and aristocratic merchant of Barcelona, died, leaving his wife and his two sons, Antonio and Joaquin, joint heirs to his property.

Antonio and his brother—good-natured but improvident young men—opened a perfumery store in Madrid. They failed, and, with their mother, came to this country, bringing with them all the money they had saved from the wreck of their fortunes. They arrived in New-York seven years ago with money and credits amounting to $40,000. They took a suite of rooms at the Hotel Amérique, at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

With Antonio came his young and pretty wife, Incarnation, whom he had married a year before in Madrid.

The $40,000 lasted only two years, and a second legacy of $13,000, to which the brothers succeeded, kept them going another twelve months. At the end of that time, Señora Rexach and her son Joaquin returned to Europe, leaving Antonio and his wife behind.

The couple received remittances from their family at intervals for two years. Then they ceased, and Antonio had to look for means of obtaining a livelihood. He and his wife moved to the flat at 343 West Twelfth Street, and he became a cigarmaker, while his wife eked out his earnings by making embroidered garters.

A strike of cigarmakers ended Rexach's regular employment. His aunt, Mrs. Floreta Palma of 235 Bleecker Street, helped him frequently, but his wife fell ill, and six months ago was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. There it was found that she was suffering from cancer. An operation was performed upon her by Dr. Robert Wiley, but the disease had too firm a hold to be eradicated, and after a few weeks in the hospital, Mrs. Rexach was discharged as incurable.

She returned to her husband's home, and Antonio nursed her. With her return the cheerful carelessness which had been the feature of his disposition disappeared, and he became melancholy and depressed. He frequently said to his aunt that he would not survive his wife.

Mrs. Palma called to see the pair Saturday night. She found Mrs. Rexach very weak, and her husband gloomy. He was writing a letter when she entered, but threw it away when he saw her, seeming confused at being caught.

Henry Wolf, the landlord of the house, remembered at noon yesterday that he had seen nothing of the Rexaches during the morning. He went up stairs to inquire after Mrs. Rexach's health. He obtained no answer to his rap upon the door, and, suspecting something wrong, notified Policeman La Rue. They returned to the apartment, and La Rue got out on the fire escape and broke a window looking into the kitchen.

A rush of gas met him, and almost overcame him as he undid the catch and threw up the window. When he recovered and looked again into the room, it seemed for a moment that he had come too late.

Lying on a single bed, in which she had slept, was Mrs.

NOT A SOUND-MONEY MAN

DECLARATION THAT CANDIDATE REED IS FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Senator Chandler Continues to Inform the Public that Mr. Reed Is a Bimetallist—Wants a Double Standard and Lots of Fifty-Cent Dollars—Not a Gold Bug, Nor, Strictly Speaking, a Silver Bug—Might Be Called a Straddle Bug.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Massachusetts Republicans are beginning to be "afraid" of Reed, and if the Maine candidate is wise he will spare no effort to bottle up William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire. Mr. Chandler is writing Mr. Reed a bimetallist with persistency that suggests another motive than the desire to advance the Maine man's candidacy for the Republican nomination for President.

As often as the opportunity offers Mr. Chandler proclaims in the most impressive manner he can command that Mr. Reed is opposed bitterly to the gold standard and that he believes thoroughly in the proposition that fifty cents can be made equal to a dollar by the action of the National Legislature and the Executive of the Nation.

Reference was made some time ago in a dispatch from Boston to THE NEW-YORK TIMES to a letter published in a Republican paper here over Mr. Chandler's signature, in which the writer, professing to speak authoritatively, said Mr. Reed was a thorough-going bimetallist. It was believed at the time by some of Mr. Reed's Massachusetts admirers that he would repudiate the sentiments imputed to him in Mr. Chandler's letter, but so far as anybody here knows he never has noticed the letter.

Practically the same allegation has been made by Mr. Chandler several times since. In the same paper that published the first letter another of like tenor was published over Mr. Chandler's signature only a few days ago. The statement was repeated with great emphasis that if Mr. Reed should be elected President he would use his power as Chief Executive to secure recognition for silver. Massachusetts Republicans were informed again that Mr. Reed was opposed to the gold monometallistic policy of President Cleveland and was filled with a desire to do the right thing by silver.

There comes now the report of an interview published in a Chicago paper in which once more Mr. Chandler says that Candidate Reed is not a sound-money man.

Senator Chandler was asked what sort of a financial plank the New-Hampshire Republicans would put into their platform.

"If I could write the plank," said the Senator, "I would come out squarely against gold monometallism, but I think the platform can be written in two lines."

Mr. Chandler thereupon gave this as his platform:

"Things we are against—A single gold standard and silver monometallism.

"Things we are for—Bimetallism and 'Tom' Reed."

A Boston man, commenting on this statement of Mr. Reed's financial unsoundness, said:

"Mr. Chandler evidently meant to be epigrammatic in his talk with the Chicago journalist. He might have been both picturesque and epigrammatic if he had phrased his sentences a little differently. He might have said of Mr. Reed:

"'He isn't a gold bug and he isn't a silver bug. If you want to call him by his right name, call him a straddle bug.'

"There would be a double appropriateness in calling Reed a straddle bug. If he really is a bimetallist, as Mr. Chandler stoutly alleges, the name fits him well. If he isn't quite courageous enough to tell the country where he stands on the financial question, it is fair to apply the term to him as an indication that he is, so far as the people know, as ready to join the silverites as the honest-money men, and that he will join whichever party he thinks will help him at the most in his Presidential fight."

There seems to be doubt in the minds of some Massachusetts Republicans as to the reliability of Mr. Chandler's statements concerning Mr. Reed's views. There are those who, knowing Mr. Chandler's political ways, believe that he is doing everything in his power to weaken Mr. Reed's standing as a candidate, and that his motive is to get Mr Reed out of the way of his own candidacy for the second place on the Republican National ticket. The theory underlying this assumption is that Mr. Chandler expects that a Western bimetallist will be selected to be the head of the ticket, and that the convention, having made the selection will turn to the East for the Vice Presidential candidate.

In that contingency he would have somebody ready to suggest: "Take Chandler. He is as good a bimetallist as there is in the country."

This view of Mr. Chandler's campaigning for Reed, however, is not accepted universally. The opinion is gaining ground, though, that there is some truth in the statement that Mr. Reed is not a sound-money man. This opinion, of course, is entertainable no matter what view may be taken of Mr. Chandler's motives. It may be entertained as well by those who think the New-Hampshire man is working honestly, according to his lights, to serve Mr. Reed as by those who impute mean motives to the campaigner.

The one thing that stands out plain is that Reed himself is saying nothing and doing nothing to show his financial views. As nobody has made any public declaration from which an inference may be drawn that Mr. Reed as President would stand up for a sound currency, and as somebody professing to speak for him has said that he would go in for bimetallism heart and soul, it is fair to say that the evidence so far submitted to the public is that Mr. Reed is a fifty-cents-on-the-dollar man. It may be added that his own course in refraining from declaring his views in unmistakable terms serves to justify this inference.

Rhode Island, a Reed State, in its Republican Convention declined to come out for sound money and sound financial legislation. New-Hampshire, according to Mr. Chandler's forecast, is to do even worse; it is to declare for bimetallism and against the gold standard—for cheap money and Tom Reed.

Small wonder that, in view of what has taken place and what is coming, Republicans who want the financial question settled in this year's election, and settled right, be worrying about the unsoundness of Mr. Reed, from whom, as a New-Englander, they think they should have the right to expect financial views in consonance with common sense and consistent with the restoration of National credit and National prosperity.

Depend on it, though the New-England conventions may follow the lead of men like Chandler and declare for bimetallism, in the decision at the polls which must come at the end, the people of Massachusetts will go for sound money if they shall find any road there—they will not give their votes to a straddle bug if they shall have the opportunity to vote for a man whose candidacy represents honest money and sound financial principles.

To Improve the Library.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 22.—A new public library is to be opened in this city. The Trustees of the old circulating library, which consists largely of works of fiction, have engaged rooms at 26 and 28 Jackson Avenue, into which they are going to move the books and add others from time to time. Works upon art, poetry, biography, literature, history, and science are needed. The Trustees are Dr. Walter G. Frey, George E. Clay, Winthrop Turney, Frederick W. Bleckwenn, and the Rev. William H. Weeks. There is a financial provision for the library of $3,000 in the tax budget. This sum is insufficient properly to equip the library, and the Trustees have appealed for donations of money and books.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 22.—Prof. Louis Lepper, physical instructor of the city schools, is lying at his home in a serious condition from injuries for which he cannot account, and which are suspected to be the result of an assault by some enemy. One of his pupils found him Friday evening unconscious on the floor of the gymnasium.

MENASHA, Wis., March 22.—The mills in Fox River Valley will be shut down. The Government Engineers have ordered that the water be at the crest of the Menasha dam by April 15. It is now 14 inches below that level. Eight or ten thousand persons will be idle.

FOWLER, Ind., March 22.—Joseph Timmins, a leading politician of this county, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. Financial troubles had unbalanced his mind.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 22.—The flagship New-York went to sea to-day for a two days' target practice.

Good

Blood is the true foundation for good health, strong nerves, vigor, and vitality. Good blood and good health are given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CENTRAL TURN VEREIN EXHIBIT.

Athletics, Music, and Song at Central Opera House.

The Central Turn Verein gave its annual exhibition and entertainment in the Assembly Rooms of the Central Opera House last night. The attendance was large, and the different features of the performance were heartily applauded. The different classes in athletics gave exhibitions of their skill, and all showed a high grade of proficiency.

The singing section was heard in several choruses. The boys' classes were drilled in wand and other exercises, and the girls gave an interesting exhibition of calisthenics. The men displayed their talents on the bar and horse, and finished with a number of excellent pyramids with the bars and ladders.

A novelty was presented for the first time in America by Rudolph Haufold and Charles Bothner, two well-known experts with swords. It was a Japanese fencing bout, with padded bamboo flails. The combatants wore wire masks, which covered the head completely. They jumped about the stage hitting the floor with their weapons, which each one held with both hands. When either of the fencers saw an advantage, he flailed the other, while the party attacked would attempt to ward off the blow and strike his antagonist.

After the athletic exhibition the dramatic section presented Heinrich Klaeger's one-act farce, "Der Ehren-Pokal," in which William T. Heintz, H. V. Rosenbaum, the Misses M. Herz and W. Kirst, and Mrs. S. Winkler were the principal funmakers. The audiences was kept in a continual roar during the farce, and at its conclusion the actors were repeatedly called before the curtain. A dance followed, in which the entire assemblage participated.

IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Convention of the Kings County W. C. T. U.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow and Wednesday.

After devotional exercises by the President, Mrs. E. F. Pettingill, and the presentation of reports, addresses will be delivered on "Sunday Schools," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry; "Soldiers and Sailors," by Mrs. M. Crandall; "Sabbath Observance and Unfermented Wine," by Mrs. Kate Cody; "Prison and Jail," by Miss C. E. Coffin; "Purity in Literature and Art," by Mrs. L. E. Frasey; "Rescue Work for Girls," by Mrs. M. A. Johnson; "Lodging-House Work," by Miss Lizzie Meacham, and "Scientific Temperance Instruction," by Mrs. Mary E. Newton.

Officers will be elected Wednesday, when the programme will include papers on "Temperance Literature and the Press," by Mrs. G. T. Berger; "Temperance and Labor," by Mrs. Metta H. Cook; "Heredity and Non-Alcoholics in Medicine," by Mrs. G. G. Bishop; "Narcotics," by Miss Emma L. Martin, M. D.; "School of Methods and Parliamentary Usage," by Mrs. V. A. Lewis; "Coffee Work," by Mrs. G. D. Russell, and "Franchise," by Mrs. H. S. Gaston.

MASSACHUSETTS A FINE SHIP.

A Russian Admiral Considers Our New Fighter Superior in Many Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Rear Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy, who was aboard the battleship Massachusetts during her builders' trial trip, speaking of the vessel's performance, said: "I was greatly impressed by the care shown by the Cramps in studying the workings of the machinery with a view to improvements, if any might be made. I was also greatly pleased with the ship.

"We were accustomed ten years ago to see very old-fashioned ships in your navy, and we are now glad to see that our friends have such fine ships everywhere."

He thought the new American ships as good as any seen anywhere, and in some respects better than ships of other nations. As a battleship he considers the Massachusetts superior to many others, especially in her range of fire, and he thought she had an astonishingly good fore-and-aft fire. To get this, however, he thinks she has sacrificed slightly her freeboard, but, as she is for coast defense, he thought this defect was perhaps not important.

As compared to the great Russian battleships in the Black Sea, which he considers the best for concentration of fire in Europe, Admiral Makaroff admitted that he considered the Massachusetts superior for concentration in firing.

DR. SATTERLEE'S CONSECRATION.

Programme of the Services at Calvary Church Next Wednesday.

The programme for the consecration of the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Parish, as first Bishop of the Diocese of Washington has been decided upon. The ceremony will take place in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, next Wednesday, the Feast of the Annunciation.

The order for the services of the day is as follows:

Holy communion at the chapel	7:00 A. M.
First celebration at the church	7:30 A. M.
Second celebration after morning prayer	8:30 A. M.
Service of consecration	10:30 A. M.
Evening prayer	5:00 P. M.
Confirmation service	8:00 P. M.

Seats must be provided for the clergy and laity of the Washington Diocese and for the clergy taking part in the services, so that cards of admission have been issued, and the seats for the general public will be limited in number. No seats except those for the clergy will be reserved after 10:15 A. M.

Dr. Satterlee will confirm the class at the evening service by special permission from the Bishop of New-York.

"Crucifixion" Sung at St. George's.

St. George's Church, at Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, was crowded last night with worshippers anxious to listen to the annual rendition of Dr. J. Stainer's cantata, "The Crucifixion; a Meditation on the Sacred Passion of the Holy Redeemer." The entire anthem was beautifully sung, the choruses being particularly good. Charles Meehan, the boy soprano, sang the solo, "God So Loved the World." The other soloists were Charles Herbert Clark and Charles Tyler Dutton, tenors, and Edward Bromberg and Harry T. Burleigh, baritones. William S. Chester was the organist and choirmaster.

A Play by Amateurs.

That clever band of Plattdeutsche amateurs, the Pomuchelskopp, presented Fritz Reuter's comedy in three acts, "Die Drei Langhänse," in the main hall of the Central Opera House last night. The Low Germans were out in full force. While the entire cast is entitled to praise, those that deserve special mention for their superior cleverness are Mrs. A. Angell, Mrs. J. Wagener, Miss E. Loewy, Miss L. Lübeck, Rudolph Froest, J. Weste, J. Pfeiffer, and P. Jensen. A concert by Lederhaus's orchestra preceded the play, and a dance followed it.

Rumors of an Upholsterers' Strike.

It was reported yesterday that the upholsterers in the employ of the New-York Lounge Company had struck because one of their number had been discharged for being a union man.

IT IS A BITTER PILL

RAINES BILL A NAUSEOUS DOSE TO MANY REPUBLICANS.

Sugar Coating of Supplemental Legislation Fails to Make It Acceptable—New Objections to the Measure Crop Out Every Day—Would Work Against Small, Respectable Beer Saloons in Favor of Big Gin Palaces.

Each day brings out some new objection to the Raines bill, or some new aspect to an old objection. The sugar-coating of promised supplemental legislation by which it is proposed to make the dose more palatable to Gov. Morton will not suffice to make the "medicine" acceptable to many a Republican who considers himself as loyal to party as is the gentleman who occupies the Mayor's chair in the New-York City Hall.

One who has been prominent in local Republican politics said yesterday:

"Ninety per cent. of the men I meet, both Republicans and Democrats, are against the bill. As a political measure it is a great blunder. Designed to create a powerful State machine, its motive was meant to be hidden by provisions that would appeal to the hayseeders. So extensive are the interests affected, however, and so numerous those whose comfort and convenience and personal liberty are infringed, that the Democrats are with good reason predicting for themselves a return to power."

A well-known German professional man who is in touch with the brewers voiced their sentiments in speaking of the proposition of a supplementary bill by which the proposed fee on beer shall be reduced to one-half that which the bill imposes upon "traffic in liquors," an amendment conditional on which, it is said, the Governor will approve the bill now before him. The change proposed would still leave a fee of $100 in advance of the present fee of from $30 to $75 in cities.

"The brewers could doubtless secure an amendment," said he, "but it is not a question for the brewers of beer or of the sellers of beer. It is one of first concern to the people who buy it. If the Republican Legislature wished, it could frame an amendatory bill much more to the liking of the brewing trade than the bill as it now stands, or as it is proposed to amend it. Unless you are to assume that the business of selling beer is to be done away with entirely, the Raines bill is certainly a move in the wrong direction.

"There are two classes of places, speaking in a general way, in which beer is sold. One is the large saloon on a corner, where it is sold mainly over the bar to persons who drink it standing. The other is the small saloon, generally in the middle of a block, where it is sold to people who sit around tables. The latter place is substantially a clubhouse, as has been often said. Sitting around the tables in the evening are the baker, the grocer, the small dry goods dealer, the butcher, the druggist, the trades people generally of the block, and the better class of mechanics, with often a physician or other professional man from the neighborhood, and their friends and acquaintances.

"These habitués have regular tables where they sit. They often play cards, but never for money. There is very often in the rear a little hall where singing societies or lodges and other organizations meet, and where little birthday and marriage celebrations take place. The men who frequent these places often bring their wives and children, and there is as little impropriety and drunkenness as there is at Delmonico's and the Waldorf.

"The large and brilliantly lighted bar at the corner takes in five or ten times as much money every day as does the 'bierstube' in the middle of the block, and the proprietor can well afford to pay two or three times as much for his license, as he does in fact now for his rent, as can the German in the middle of the block.

"The bill will close up the orderly, well-conducted and respectable places, and the only person in the world who will get any benefit from it will be the man on the corner, of course, such German places as are described sometimes happen to be on a corner, but in a general way the small place, which ought to be encouraged, will be broken up and the tendency in New-York will be toward the immense gin palaces which one finds, for instance, in London, where all the drinking is over the bar.

"Probably no measure could have been contrived which would interfere more in its execution with the comfort, the habits, and reasonable enjoyments of several hundred thousand people in this city than will this bill.

"The brewers will continue to brew beer, and the people in New-York will continue to buy and drink it, whether this bill becomes law or not, but if it does go into effect the better class of the working people and small tradesmen in New-York will see in it a new proof that the Republicans who have been put in office on the cry of reform are their bitter enemies. And when they get a chance they will make a fight at the polls against this sort of tyranny, in comparison with which the local elections of last Fall will be only a skirmish."

Col. John R. Nugent, one of the proprietors of the Morton House, said that the hotel men had taken no active part in the hostilities to the bill, as, despite the increased fees, the people at Albany had been inclined to treat the hotels considerately.

Another hotel keeper said that the hotels could well afford to pay the increased fee, as the whole operation of the bill would be to enlarge their Sunday patronage.

The opinion of District Attorney Perkins of Binghamton, a Republican, that the bill would make illegal the use of fermented wine for communion purposes in the churches, was not shared by persons interviewed in this city. A city official, who did not wish to have his name appear in the controversy, said:

"The point may be well taken, if the bill is to be literally interpreted, but no officer would dare to go to the extent of enforcing it in such a matter. Doubtless an amendment would be passed if necessary."

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, in the absence of the text of the bill, would venture no opinion. He believed, however, that the bill was a righteous measure in the interst of morality, and that the charges of corrupt motives behind it were unfounded. He formed his opinion, he said, from the judgment of Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, who had been on the spot in Albany.

TO BENEFIT MR. PLATT'S SON.

Suggestion that the Raines Bill Was Changed in His Interest.

A new phase has been added to the agitation raised by the Raines bill, which may prove a source of perturbation to its chief sponsor. A plain statement of certain facts is interpreted between the lines as suggesting various "wheels within wheels," with Thomas C. Platt pictured as the initial motive power that set the wheels in motion.

Through Mr. Platt's influence, it is stated, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was authorized by the last Legislature to do business in this State. Henry B. Platt, his son, is a Director and Manager of the New-York department of this institution, with offices at 35 Wall Street.

The company does a surety business, and, it is intimated, with the Raines bill in force its business will be vastly increased. The bill requires that bonds shall be given by the liquor dealer in twice the amount of the tax or fee. This would amount to $1,600 in New-York and $1,300 in Brooklyn, on a general liquor license. The bond must be executed by the applicant for a license and by at least two sureties, worth above all debts and liabilities double the sum of the bond. They must be residents of the city where the bond is given, and one must be a freeholder; "or, instead of such sureties," is the novel provision of the bill, "by a corporation duly authorized to issue surety bonds by the laws of this State."

There are various other provisions in the bill, some of them changes from the original text, which are considered significant. The bonds are to be printed by the State and to be uniform throughout the State, and can be had on application by the applicant for a license to the State Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and County Treasurers.

Under the Raines bill arrests can be made only on warrant, and private citizens or societies are deprived of the right to institute proceedings against violators of the law, that being made the exclusive duty of Special Deputy Commissioners, or special agents; County Treasurers, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, police officers, or constables. The Controller of the City of New-York was included in the bill as first drawn, and also "other persons having knowledge," &c. They are omitted in the bill as passed.

The bill at first provided that sureties on the bond should be held liable only for so much of the penalty as might remain uncollected after the sale of the property of the liquor dealer under judgment and execution. This provision made the bondsman's risk a pretty safe one. Under the law as passed, proceedings may be taken directly to collect from the surety.

In view of these provisions of the Raines bill, some questions that are being asked are: Will county officers and others having the distribution of the bond blanks who are friendly to Mr. Platt become drummers for the Fidelity and Deposit Company? Will warrants be more readily obtained against law violators who are not clients of the Fidelity and Deposit Company? Why was the Democratic Controller of New-York erased from the bill as one who could institute proceedings? Why has the function of bondsman been made so risky that private individuals will be likely to decline to serve, thus driving applicants to the offices of surety companies? Will young Mr. Platt's company enjoy greater immunity from legal processes than other companies through a less severe enforcement of the law against its clients? Is there any reason for suspecting that the bill entitling the Fidelity and Deposit Company to do business in this State was in anticipation of a field to be made fruitful by subsequent legislation?

MAY SIGN THE BILL TO-DAY.

The Governor, It Is Said, Will Also Send His Views to Legislators.

ALBANY, March 22.—There is no definite news here to-night as to the fate of the Raines Liquor Tax bill, but it is intimated that Gov. Morton will make known his action on the measure at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The inference from this is that the bill will be signed, as otherwise, it is argued, the Governor would be likely to wait for the reassembling of the Legislature Wednesday, to which body a veto message must find its way.

Most people expect that the announcement of the Governor's action on the bill will be accompanied by a lengthy memorandum setting forth his views as to this kind of excise legislation.

TRUCE BETWEEN CITY AND STATE.

New Clothing to be Furnished Insane Until the Court Decides.

Corporation Counsel Scott and President Croft of the Charities Commission, representing New-York City, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, with Judge Henry E. Howland, representing the State, held a conference yesterday and came to an agreement over the matter of furnishing new clothing for the city's indigent insane who are sent to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island.

At the suggestion of Mr. Scott, it was agreed that the city should furnish clothing for the patients until the Court of Appeals sustains or overrules Judge MacLean's decision. If the Court decides that every patient sent to a State asylum must be provided with new clothing, New-York, of course, will have to give way. Should the Court sustain Judge MacLean's decision, however, the city is to be refunded by the State the money expended on clothing.

It is estimated that $2,000,000 has been spent throughout the State since the law was passed, for clothing the insane. If Judge MacLean's decision granting a mandamus requiring the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital to receive patients without compliance with the State Commission's order that new clothing be provided be sustained, suit will be brought against the State by scores of cities and towns.

Nothing was heard from the sixteen insane women who were taken to Ward's Island on Friday, for whom the authorities there threatened to return to Bellevue Hospital because they had not been provided with new clothing. The siege continued at Bellevue. Superintendent Murphy, from a lookout on the roof, watched the movements of the tug Aurora, which plies between New-York and Ward's Island.

Three times in the morning she emerged from her dock and came across to the foot of Thirty-first Street. The third time she swung away down stream, and the alarm was sounded. The pickets at the gates were doubled, and preparations were made for an assault. It was a false alarm, however, and the Aurora steamed back up stream.

All entrances were guarded by laborers, who had been provided with old army overcoats, and who seemed to feel war like as they challenged each comer. Persons were not admitted unless they could specify their business. Tickets were then given them, which they presented at the hospital door. To get out it was required to show a pass signed by the Superintendent.

When the result of the conference was made known last night the guards were removed.

Speaker Reed Won't Intrude.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

In a letter to Speaker Thomas B. Reed, recently, H. D. W. English of Pittsburg stated that it was proposed by the Republican County Committee to submit the names of McKinley and Quay to the voters of Allegheny County in order that they might have a chance to show their preference for Presidential candidates, and suggesting that, as he had many warm friends in that county, his name should be submitted as well. Mr. English received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1896.

H. D. W. English, Esq., Pittsburg:

My Dear Sir: I have not the slightest desire to have my name submitted in the way you suggest. While I might have been glad of an opportunity under other circumstances, under the present I would not. In no State where there is a candidate have any friends of mine interfered with local wishes, nor will they with my consent.

I am very much obliged to you for the personal kindness involved in your suggestion, and have very pleasant memories of your previous kindness. Yours very truly, T. B. REED.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Cruise.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, March 20.

Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, wife of the distinguished poet and novelist, was among the arrivals yesterday morning at the Charleston Hotel. Mrs. Aldrich was accompanied by her son, Mr. C. F. Aldrich. The famous writer himself will arrive in the city to-day on the steam yacht Hermione, from Port Royal. Mrs. Aldrich and her son left the yacht at Port Royal, as their sea voyage was getting too rough for them. Mr. Aldrich had no fear of the sea, and remained aboard the yacht. The Hermione is a beautiful pleasure boat, the property of the Hon. Henry L. Pierce of Boston. Mr. Pierce is with the vessel, and the Aldriches are his guests. The party is just returning to the North, after a cruise in Southern waters. All of the important coast cities and the islands of Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica have been visited.

Parker an Expert Trap Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—William H. Parker of Belleville, who shot and killed himself in front of an undertaking establishment last night, was one of the best-known trap shots in the country and was also an expert with a revolver. The cancer which caused him to end his life, it is said, was the result of an injury to his right jaw a couple of years ago, when he was struck by a kicking gun. He leaves a wife and two children.

Willis May Award Contracts To-day.

It is expected that City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn to-day will award the contracts for cleaning the streets and removing ashes for the next three years, beginning April 1. The lowest bidders are E. & J. McKeever, and it is said that the contract will be given to them. They were offered $100,000, it is said, to sublet the contract if they get it, but this was refused.

EASTER GIFTS in STERLING SILVER.

THE WALLACE COMPANY invite attention to a large and varied number of

NOVELTIES

prepared especially for EASTER, moderate in price, and not obtainable elsewhere.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

HIS ENEMIES TOOK NOTES

BASIS OF THE HERESY CHARGES AGAINST MR. BROWN OF MADISON.

They Will Figure in His Trial, Which Will Begin To-morrow Before a Board of Congregational Ministers—Alleged Extracts from His Pulpit Utterances and His Talks with Members of His Congregation—Interview with an Opponent.

MADISON, Conn., March 22.—The way in which the opponents of the Rev. W. T. Brown, whose trial for heresy is to begin March 24, have been noting the alleged heretical assertions of the young pastor is interesting.

On the occasion of the first unorthodox declaration of the Rev. Mr. Brown, some of his opponents provided themselves with notebooks and began to jot down all his objectionable sayings.

If one therefore asks an anti-Brownite what he has to say against the pastor, he immediately draws from his inside pocket his memoranda and begins to read. He reads what he claims are literal quotations from the sermons of the accused, and has the precise dates on which they were delivered. There is a large number of the congregation provided with literature of this kind, and it is understood that it was from these notebooks that Dr. Blake of New-London drew up the charges, and gained the larger part of his evidence. These books probably will take a prominent position in the trial next week.

The most active of the opposition leaders is Dr. D. S. Scranton. He said to-day:

"Mr. Brown came and preached for us two or three times. His sermons were good ones, and there can be no doubt that the impression he made was a favorable one. He had a good address, was well spoken, and was a charming man to meet. The young people were immediately taken with him. Mr. Brown was quick to see the impression he had made, and was apparently determined to make the best of it. He shook hands with every one he met, and raised his hat to the young ladies half a block off.

"He patted all the babies on the cheek and ingratiated himself into the favor of every mother by praising the beauty of her offspring. He was a great success. The young men thought him the most seraphic creature they had ever met, and the young ladies looked upon him as divine. The meeting when he was appointed was packed by his friends, and those who were opposed to him were allowed no say in the proceedings.

"The first bold statement that attracted general attention was made a short time after he had been settled permanently. It was literally as follows:

"'The Bible is not necessary to us for our religion. It is only an outcome of our religion. Our religion did not come from the Bible.

"'This is a quotation from a sermon preached in February, 1894. It fell like a thunderclap. Several of us asked the pastor for explanations, but were told somewhat flippantly, that we did not understand these things.

"The Rev. Mr. Gallup, the pastor emeritus, approached him and asked him what he meant. He shook his fist in Mr. Gallup's face, and cried: 'Do you think I am a heretic?' I myself calmly approached the pastor and asked for explanations. 'Do you tell me you know more about the Bible than I do?' he asked. I replied that I had begun to commit the Bible to memory before he was born, and that I could find no justification for such statements as he made. 'You don't understand these things,' he snapped out, and turned on his heel.

"Some time after his settlement he preached a most astounding series of sermons on the books of the Bible, beginning with Genesis and ending with Revelations. He once told us that George Eliot was more profitable reading than the Bible. He said that he once visited a sick person and tried reading the Bible. That proved rather slow, however, and he took up George Eliot instead, with much better results. On one occasion he preached a resurrection sermon, the most interesting feature of which was his denial of the resurrection. Here is a literal quotation from the sermon:

"'Christ never rose from the dead, only in spirit. No one ever saw Christ after the burial.

"He also denied the atonement. He also said on Jan. 26, 1896:

"'Our sins are already forgiven as soon as we feel that we are sinners. No third person can ever bear our sins for us; neither God, man, nor angel. To exact the penalty of sin from an innocent man would be devilish.

"He also denied that Christ was born in Bethlehem, and said that there was no telling where he was born. He also said:

"'Christ's birth was no more eventful than that of any other man.'

"He has denied the divinity of Christ, and said that before he was baptized he was the same as any other man. He denied him omniscence in such slurs as this:

"'Christ made a great mistake when he chose Judas. Had he known, he would have never chosen him.

"'With the future he also has little interest. 'With the future,' he once said, 'we have nothing to do; no more than we have with the inhabitants of Mars.' He also declared that 'all the heaven and hell there is, we make as we go along.'

"These are some other miscellaneous quotations from his sermons which occur to me:

"'Whether we are Christians or not is of no consequence.

"'Christianity is in no sense a religion. Until we all look upon Christianity differently from the way we have, there is no hope for the world.

"He also accused Paul of being a practical joker when he wrote to Philemon. On one occasion he ended his sermon in this fashion:

"'The message I bring you this morning is not my message; it is God's message. God sent it by me, and if you don't like it, for God's sake get out.

"He made this delightful peroration Nov. 17, 1895. He also declared, Dec. 29, 1895:

"'There is not a creed in Christianity that is framed with any reference to Jesus Christ—not one.

"He once read the following from Hebrews: 'It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God,' and declared that the passage was wicked, horrid, and blasphemous, and that he who wrote it knew nothing about God.

"He has objected to prayer, to the Christian Endeavor, to the Sunday school, to the observance of Sunday, to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to revivals. He paid no attention to the week of prayer, and when his attention was directed to the fact, said that he had forgotten all about it. He apparently takes no stock in prayer meetings and seldom attends them; every excuse he can get to keep away he utilizes. He has referred to the matter in public in the following words:

"'The religion of to-day is as much behind the time as the religion of the Pharisees. There is no sign that Christ even prayed that men might be saved.

"On Feb. 2 he took occasion to address the Christian Endeavorers, and said many surprising things. He told them that their Sunday evening meetings were doing no good, and that an evening spent socially would be productive of better results. He objected to their system of giving personal testimony, and said that it counted for nothing. On this same occasion he objected to the institution of the Church and the Sabbath in these words:

"'Christ never worshipped in a church. He never recognized any difference in time or place. People should move around in a social way.

"'All this is not the new theology. It is Herronism, pure and simple. Mr. Brown is a disciple of Herron, and has confessed the fact publicly. He got Prof. Herron to lecture here last December, and stated that he was willing to uphold him in everything he said. He also declared that Prof. Herron was living nearer Christ than any man on earth."

Mrs. Sarah Coggswell Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Sarah Coggswell, sixty-eight years old, of 177 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was asphyxiated with illuminating gas yesterday evening. Mrs. Coggswell had a gas stove in her room, and on retiring Saturday night shut the gas off at the stove, but omitted to close the tap at the gas jet. The gas leaked through the hose, which was old, and she was asphyxiated. Mrs. Coggswell lived with her son, George H. Coggswell, who is a traveling salesman and at present is out of the city.

Private Allen Is a Murderer.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Private Daniel M. Call, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, who was shot at Fort Sheridan Friday by Private Allen, died yesterday afternoon. Call was forty-two years old, and a native of Pond County, Ill. He had been in the service nineteen years. Allen, the murderer, will recover.

THE LAST WILL OF EMIN PASHA

Document Written in Death's Shadow Settles a Vigorous Quarrel.

BERLIN, March 22.—There has been much quarreling over the property left by Emin Pasha, the some time Governor of the equatorial province of the Soudan, to rescue whom from the Mahdists Henry M. Stanley made his last trip to Africa.

After Emin arrived at the coast with Stanley he entered the service of Germany. Later he left this service and went into the Great Forest with a few of his retainers. Many rumors of his death were circulated, but they proved to be untrue, until about two years ago, when it was definitely learned that he had been murdered by an Arab chief named Kibonge. No will of Emin's was found, and this fact led to much litigation.

Emin, who had become a Mohammedan, had married a native woman, by whom he had a daughter, Farida, who is now about twelve years old, and who is being educated in Germany. Mr. Mounteney-Jephson, who was with Emin throughout the rebellion in the equatorial province, heard of the trouble over Emin's property, and then remembered that he had a will made by Emin. A copy of this was made and sent to the German Foreign Office and the document put an end to the fight for Emin's property.

Mounteney-Jephson and Emin Pasha were prisoners in October, 1888, in the hands of the rebellious soldiers of the station of Dufile, on the White Nile. Both had been sentenced to be hanged. Thinking his end was near Emin made his will, leaving everything he had to Farida, who was his only child. This will was given to Mounteney-Jephson on the understanding that, should he be able to escape, he should take the child with him to Mr. Stanley's camp. They all, as it turned out, reached the coast in safety, and Mr. Mounteney-Jephson, naturally supposing that Emin, before returning to the interior, had executed another will, regarded the will in his possession, which was made in Dufile, merely as an interesting document without any legal value. The following is a translation of the somewhat picturesquely worded will, which is written in Arabic:

I affirm and avow and testify of myself, and I seek bounty from Allah, the Glorious, be His name exalted, from whom no suppliant turns away in disappointment, being yet in a position to have all my affairs executed without force or compulsion.

And I appoint our Lord of Beneficence, the Khédive, the Great Muhammad Pasha Tewfik, Viceroy of the domain of Egypt, guardian over my beloved daughter Farida bint Emin, "the unique," and over the whole of my property, and its value in Treasury bonds, and I hope from his compassion that he will have her educated and taken care of out of consideration for the services I have rendered him in these provinces.

Now, as to my household goods, in particular the jewelry of Farida's mother and what is left of her clothing, and, again, what there is of the apparel of my daughter herself, made up or not, sewn or unsewn, and what is found of linen and robes belonging to me. All this shall be my beloved daughter's property, and shall be handed over to whomsoever is appointed to convey her into Egyptian territory under a proper receipt from him.

And what remains of my goods, in whole or in part, except the European books and scientific apparatus, shall be sold publicly, and from the proceeds shall be made payment of any debts that may be outstanding against me. And if there is any surplus the balance shall be given to my beloved daughter, but if there is a deficit it shall be met out of what falls due to me later.

And the books and apparatus shall be given to ——— as a present from me to him.

As for my servants, since most of them have in their hands papers of manumission, they will choose for themselves either independence or adherence to my daughter; and whoever of my servants is not free shall be free from the day of my death, without opposition, whether male or female.

As to the conveying of my daughter into Egyptian territory, ——— is legally appointed to educate and maintain her from the day of my death until he can seize an opportunity for the journey. She is entrusted to his charge without interference from any one.

I have authorized the witnesses to this, but Allah, the Most High, is the best of all witnesses.

Written Thursday, the 28th of Muharrum, 1306, corresponding to the 4th of October, Anno Domini, 1888.

Ratifier of the contents of this document.
MUHAMMAD EMIN.

Was present and witnessed this: Farah Aghashid Ahmid, (2d Lieutenant.)	Was present and witnessed this: Ali Agha Shamruck, (2d Lieutenant.)
Was present and witnessed this: Mustapha Effendi al Ajami, (Captain.)	Was present and witnessed this: Farah Agha al Jok, (Captain.)

This will was written in my presence, in corroboration of which its date is stamped by me.
SHAIK GHANIM HATIB, Chief Priest.

ABDUL HAMID'S PERILOUS RIDE.

The Sultan's Precautions Against Assassination in His Own Capital.

From The London Chronicle.

The Sultan has ventured out among his faithful people, and, to his surprise, has reached his palace again unharmed.

Many were the devices adopted to keep his outward and homeward route a mystery. Many miles of wretchedly paved streets were carefully covered with sand, and their sidewalks planted with couples of soldiers in new fezzes and green gloves at fifty paces' intervals. Recently repaired sewers had been reopened, because it was believed dynamite had been placed in them; Galata Bridge had a boatload of marines under every span and a guard on each pontoon; 500 Armenians were marched off to prison, while their employers wondered what had become of them.

Every ground and first floor window on the line of route was ordered to be closed, and the pavements were allowed to be occupied only by women and children on one side and a "selected" crowd of males on the other, while every street abutting on the road taken was effectually blocked by cavalry half an hour before the procession passed. As for the bridge, usually the favorite position for sightseers, not a soul was allowed on it, and the whole of the Bosphorus traffic was dislocated by the steamers crowded with suburban residents being kept fully an hour without being allowed to discharge their passengers.

But the one precaution which no one expected really made all the others superfluous. The procession is usually headed by the carriages of the Sultana Valide and of what are politely styled the

A DOUBTFUL CONDITION

POLITICS IN ALABAMA MORE OF A PUZZLE THAN USUAL.

Impossible to Predict What the Populites Will Do—Uncertain Whether They Will Continue to Fuse with the Republicans or Return to Their Old Allegiance—Reasonable Prospect that a Sound-Money Democrat May Be Elected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in Montgomery April 21. The Republican and Populite State Conventions will be held in the same place April 28.

A proper understanding of the condition in the Democratic Party requires some knowledge of the relations of the Populists to the Republicans and to the Democracy, from which they departed with R. F. Kolb four years ago. Kolb is no longer a leader of his people. Out-and-out Republicans and Populist leaders are in control, and Kolb does what the combine chiefs say he shall do.

Kolb started out this year a bold antifusionist; he is to-day in favor of fusion with the Republicans. Fusion or co-operation between Republicans and Populites is no new thing in Alabama; it has been the case ever since the first revolt of Kolb. The question now is simply the basis of fusion. The increasing influence of Republicans in the make-up of Populite tickets has been manifest for several years, but this year the Republicans, "feeling big" over the prospect of a National victory, demand an even share with the ex-Democrats in everything which fusion would bring within the grasp of those who should be parties to it. This is what confronts the followers of Kolb. Practically, the masses of the Populites either must follow their former leaders into the Republican Party, or return to Democracy. What they shall do remains to be seen.

In Capt. Johnston, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, they have a free-silver man after their own heart to that extent; in Congressman Clarke, the other candidate, they have a man of character and a valiant fighter, in accord with the National Administration.

No one knows absolutely what the Populites are going to do. Many of them are opposed to fusion with the Republicans now; what they will be a month from now is hard to tell.

The Republicans are divided on the choice for President. The fight is accentuated by the race for the control of the State machine for future reference. William Vaughan of Birmingham is the McKinley candidate for State Chairman; Dr. R. A. Moseley, Reedite, is a candidate to succeed himself. Moseley and the Reed men are for fusion; the McKinleyites are for leaving such questions alone until the convention shall meet. The press dispatches sent out from Alabama recently have given the Republican situation pretty accurately. The McKinleyites are largely in the majority, and will control the convention. It is probable that the Reed men will bolt the convention, and there probably will be two delegations to the National Convention. After the present unpleasantness is over, however, the Republicans probably will get together, as they always do in Alabama, and work might and main with the Populists for anti-Democrats of whatever hue.

Such is the situation of the three parties in Alabama. The average conditions are immeasureably better in Alabama this year than they were two years ago. What influence that will have is estimated variously. Democrats expect that it will bring back many to the fold; Clarke followers say it will reconcile silver Democrats to the National Administration. That Populism, strictly speaking, is sick and feeble in Alabama is also admitted; whether the disease will turn the patient further from Democracy or homeward is another question.

Congressman Bankhead recently has entered the arena for free silver and Johnston. Mr. Bankhead is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Pugh next August. To offset Mr. Bankhead, Gov. Oates has declared for Clarke and the Administration, although as Governor he cannot take the field for his man. Capt. Johnston has a splendid organization. Mr. Clarke came into the fight late, but he is making up for lost time in an extremely vigorous campaign.

Mr. Clarke relies on the vastly better times. The farmer and laborer alike in Alabama are prosperous this year, and contented. Clarke relies on the good sense and honesty of the people of Alabama to indorse the wise administration of Grover Cleveland, and to send to the rear the disciple of Pugh and Morgan. With the good times prevailing there seems no reason why Mr. Clarke, the most brilliant campaigner in Alabama, may not win his way to the State Capitol.

Working for Morton in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 22.—Leading Republican politicians are congregating here to attend the State Convention, which meets Tuesday, to elect delegates to the National Convention. Indications are that the convention will be a lively one, and predictions of a split are freely made, one faction to send up Reed delegates and the other McKinley.

Isaac L. Hunt of New-York is here in the interest of Morton, and he is working up some sentiment among delegates on the ground, and especially among the colored contingent.

Congressional Election Deferred.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—The State Democratic Executive Committee has advised Gov. Foster that it is inexpedient to hold an election for a Congressman in the Fifth Louisiana District at the time the State election is held. The Governor will not issue a proclamation for the election of a Congressman in that district until after the general State election. This means that a successor to Col. C. J. Boatner, whose seat has been declared vacant from the Fifth District, possibly may not be elected until November.

Burglars Caught in a Saloon.

John Powers of 65 Amsterdam Avenue, Thomas Clifton of 553 West Fifty-seventh Street, and John Harrington, no home, were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night, charged with having forced an entrance into the liquor store of Thomas Concannon of 400 West Seventy-second Street. They entered the saloon by the fanlight, and when arrested by the police were drinking out of three whisky bottles. Detectives Armstrong, McNaughton and Lang saw the trio while they were drinking. Harrington was caught coming over the fanlight, and his accomplices were caught in the cellar. Each had a small bottle. They will appear in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Chinese Gamblers Raided.

Two lottery games, run by Chinamen, in the building 11 Mott Street, were raided last night by Detectives Coyle and Sherwood, and a platoon of policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station, where the Chinamen were locked up. Quong Goy and six other Chinamen, and $57.15 were captured in one room, while Lee Sing, the proprietor of the other game, and nineteen other Chinamen, and $100.40 were secured in another part of the building. A quantity of lottery slips and "drawings" were also taken as evidence.

Three Children Perish in Fire.

DANVILLE, Quebec, March 22.—A double tenement house on Water Street, occupied by James Brady and T. R. Staffin, with their families, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Two daughters of Brady, named Maud, ten years old, and Myrtle, thirteen years old, and a son of Staffin, Frederic, ten years old, perished in the flames. Staffin's wife was rescued unconscious and severely burned.

Joggins Mine Strike Settled.

AMHERST, N. S., March 22.—The Joggins Mine strike has been settled and the men will return to work to-morrow after being out for three months. They accepted practically all the reduction in wages which the company proposed. Manager Dick has tendered his resignation to the company.

BATTERED BY HEAVY GALES.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler Driven Far South of Bermuda After Nearing Port.

Wild March winds have been playing battledore and shuttlecock with westward-faring craft. Of all the sailing fleet which made port yesterday not one escaped the storms which have been raging along the Atlantic coast, the gales blowing first from one direction and then from an opposite point of the compass.

The bark Carrie L. Tyler was among the day's arrivals. The vessel is from Demerara, fifty-four days out. Capt. Tillotson, her master, says that on March 1, when the bark was within two days' sail of Sandy Hook, the vessel met a northwest gale, which quickly developed into a hurricane. The bark was hove to to meet the blast, but was soon afterward compelled to put up her helm and scud for safety. She was driven to a point 140 miles south of Bermuda before the gale moderated. In her flight before the storm railings were smashed and boats unseated from their chocks, the cabin was flooded, and much minor damage was caused.

The bark George F. Manson, 153 days out from Hongkong, rounded Cape Hatteras three weeks ago and made this port yesterday. She met the same sort of weather that the Tyler had, and her voyage from Hatteras to Sandy Hook was a continuous battle against head gales and seas. The brig G. B. Lockhart, from Curacao, salt laden, had a similar experience. She lost a number of sails and had her headgear badly crippled.

Several steamships arrived yesterday, among others the Pomeranian, from Glasgow, and the Maasdam, from Rotterdam. They all reported tempestuous weather, but had no mishaps to record.

FLYING INSPECTION OF ARMORIES.

The Senate Committee Travels on a Superintendent's Engine.

State Senators Malby of St. Lawrence, Brown of Oneonta, Springer of Herkimer, and Winne of Schenectady, the Committee on Armories of the State Senate, have been inspecting armories during the last few days. They will report on all of them this week.

The inspection had been delayed for such a long time that the committee was compelled to adopt a peculiar mode of traveling. A New-York Central "Superintendent's" engine, which has a very small cab, was chartered. The start was made from Albany Friday at 1 o'clock. A flying trip was made to Herkimer, and the electric cars were used to Mohawk and back. Another run was made to Schenectady, and the party was taken back to Albany that night. They started again at 7 o'clock the next morning and visited Hudson, returning to Albany that night.

The party traveled over 600 miles in two days in the cab of the engine. Senator Malby was yesterday compelled to remain in his room because of the terrible shaking up.

The committee will visit the New-York and Brooklyn armories to-day, and will use the engine again for its trip to the armories in Tonawanda, Hornellsville, Whitehall, Ogdensburg, and Buffalo.

UNEXPECTED RIDE ON A STURGEON.

It Was Dangerous Until the Man Beached the Fish on a Sandbar.

From The Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.

Among the many incidents of the olden time that interest us now, Dr. J. Russell Hawkins tells us of one that happened in James River, at the Falls of Richmond, in the year 1779. He assures us that many of the leading citizens of Richmond at that time were eye witnesses to the fact, and that he had it straight from them.

It was concerning Martin Hawkins, an uncle of the doctor. This uncle was a great hunter and fisherman. In those days James River was well stocked with shad. In May they came up from the sea, and hundreds of people fond of the sport would assemble on the rocks in midstream, along the falls, and with dip-nets would supply themselves with all they wanted.

Our hero was at his post watching for a catch, when along came an immense sturgeon and stopped to rub his sides against the rock, according to the habit of sturgeons, when Mr. Hawkins concluded that if he could only get his hands into the gills of the monster he might succeed in landing him. Accordingly, he crept to the side of the rock, stooped over, and began rubbing the sides of the fish near the tail, and proceeded quietly up toward the head, until at last the gills were reached. With a sudden thrust the hands were sent home to the very inner jaws of the fish, when it gave a lurch that jerked the fisherman from the rock. He fell astride the fish's back, but his hands were held as in a vise. For a moment all was surprise and interest, then both fish and rider sank in the deep, roaring waters of the flood.

The spectators were aghast with fright. They thought their friend was lost. But, after a few moments, fish and fisherman came to the surface about 100 yards down the river, and remained at the surface long enough to breathe, then sank again. A moment later they rose again, and then again and again, as the waters bore them away. They passed under Mayo's bridge, half a mile from the starting point.

People along the shore became excited and gave chase as best they could. In the meantime the fish was being exhausted, and the rider had discovered it and began to try to steer for a sandbar, then a little way below them. This he reached successfully. And here, after a struggle, he dragged his trophy ashore on the Chesterfield side of the river, opposite from the point of starting. Richmond was then a small town, and in a little time this strange adventure was known to every inhabitant. An ovation followed. The fish, which measured ten feet and weighed 300 pounds, was served up in a manner to suit every taste, and the night that followed this episode was spent in high glee, and the distinguished adventurer was ever afterward known as Martin Hawkins, the sturgeon rider. This gentleman died in his seventy-third year at the residence of a friend, Daniel Burton, about ten miles west of Richmond.

Shot a Man and Herself.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 22.—Henry Thompson was fatally shot early yesterday morning, at the Keystone House, by Miss Bertie MacConnell, his common-law wife. He declared this morning that he did not know who shot him, or when he was shot, and said he wished he did, for he would then kill the man in the house of his brother, George Thompson, in this city. Thompson was an agent and collector of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for several years.

After the shooting Miss MacConnell took a train for Coatesville, the home of her parents. Arriving there, she quietly entered the house, and, going up stairs, shot herself. She is dying. She says she shot Thompson because he deceived her.

Soltan Insists He Did Not Steal.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 22.—Charles H. Soltan, who is under arrest in this city, charged by Secret Service detectives with robbing the public stores at Washington and Laight Streets, New-York, to-day reiterated the statement that he did not steal the many valuable articles found in his house. He says they were given to him from time to time by employes, but he refused to reveal their names. One silver set, valued at $48, he alleges, was given to him as a wedding present. Soltan will be arraigned for examination in the morning.

Opium Joint in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22.—The Quong Hop Lung Company's tea store, 92 Park Street, was raided by the police to-night and nineteen Chinamen arrested. One of them was smoking opium and the others were gambling. All but five of the offenders were bailed before midnight.

Schooner Sawyer Floated.

The schooner Jonathan Sawyer, from Macoris, with a cargo of sugar, which went ashore on the outer bar at Sandy Hook Thursday, was floated at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MOUNT CARMEL, Conn., March 22.—The two-story wooden carriage manufactory of F. J. Hallock was destroyed by fire this morning. A tenement house near by was saved by a bucket brigade. Loss about $2,500.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—The two-story frame paper-box factory of Jacob Zippel, 230 to 240 Eighth Street, was burned early this morning. Loss on stock, building, and machinery, $12,000; insurance, $7,500.

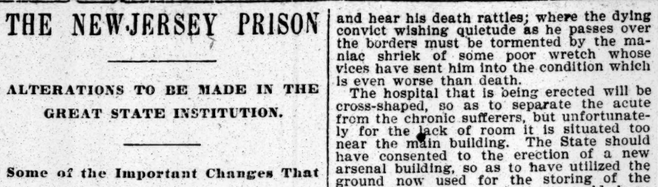
THE NEW JERSEY PRISON

ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE IN THE GREAT STATE INSTITUTION.

Some of the Important Changes That Are Absolutely Necessary—The Health and Morals of the Inmates in Great Danger—Not Cell Room Enough for the Convicts—The Improvements Suggested—The Present Officers.

TRENTON, March 21.—It is surprising the number of penologists that have suddenly made their appearance in New-Jersey. Within the next three years the entire penal arrangement of the State will be changed, and some up-to-date methods are to be adopted. The result of the persistent agitation of a few zealous men and the Charities Aid Association, of which Mrs. Emily Williamson of Elizabeth is Secretary, is that the overcrowded State prison is to be enlarged by the creation of a new wing with 200 or more cells and a hospital. It will be further relieved by the erection of an indeterminate prison at Rahway for first offenders and accidental criminals.

The New-Jersey State Prison stands like a ponderous tomb on the bank of the muddy Raritan Canal, in the lower part of Trenton. The massive brownstone walls are twenty feet high, and look like a stolid Egyptian fortress. The nakedness of the fortification is relieved here and there by narrow windows laced with steel bars. At the main entrance there is an effort at ornamentation, but the rigidity of the solid

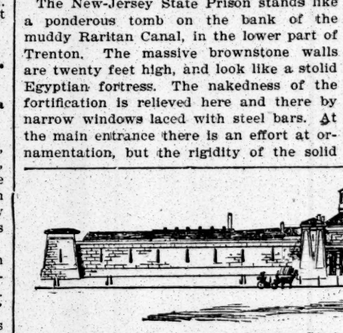


New-Jersey State Prison, Trenton, N. J.

columns does not relieve the deadness of the entire structure. The whole building suggests the terribleness that Dickens had in mind when he used the unique expression, "the stone coffin." The aspect of the prison, however, is better within than without. A huge gong warns the officers that some one is outside who wishes to get in. The massive iron door swings on the well-oiled hinges, and Keeper Madden turns his ear toward the visitor. If he has a good reason for crossing the threshold the door is closed quickly behind him. The first official act of one bent on sightseeing is to register. By this act the world knows that he has been there, but not to stay.

The original prison building was completed in 1836. It had 150 cells, and cost $179,657. It was built of red sandstone from the Ewing quarries. It consisted of the Keeper's residence, offices, and cells. Since then the prison has been enlarged. In 1847 a new wing was erected, and another in 1852 at a cost of $15,000. In 1860 the sum of $19,243 was expended for an additional building; $50,000 was spent on the workshops in 1869, and in the same year $9,734 was appropriated to complete the female wing. In 1871 the east wing was built at a cost of $103,700. Before 1798 there was no State prison. The original institution is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass Streets. In the present building there are 696 cells. They are divided as follows: North wing, 272; south wing, 89; east wing, 176; west wing, 132; women's hall, 27.

The east wing is the latest addition. Here the new prisoners are placed until they are finally located at some work and put permanently in some wing. After a prisoner has been surrendered to the State authorities by the County Sheriff he is registered. The next move is to steer him to the washroom, where he is given a bath. Then follows the regulation shave and haircut. He is weighed, and then given a suit of stripes to wear. The convict, after being scrubbed and shingled, is brought again to the centre, and then



John H. Patterson,
Head Keeper New-Jersey State Prison.

placed in a cell of the east wing. He remains there for a few days and is then assigned to work.

There is in the prison only cell room for 700 men and women in solitary confinement, yet the present population is much over 1,000. This necessitates three and four men in each of the larger cells, and two men in the narrow new cells, scarcely comfortable for one. Out of this system have grown many evils. There has been no attempt at the separation of criminals according to age. The accidental violator of the law and the crooks whose pictures hang in every rogues' gallery are cell-mates. All that the wheels of justice have ground out are thrown into this place, a conglomerated mass of society offal, and allowed to ferment, a monster organism of crime and passion.

While it has been bad enough to live, or, rather, endure, life in the State prison, it is even worse to die. The inhumanity that the State shows to the unfortunate criminal on whom the hand of disease may be laid is brutal, to say the least. There is no particular hospital building, but two rooms on the second floor are utilized for that purpose, in which there are thirty cots, indiscriminately arranged, where all men suffer within the sight of each other; where the man suffering with acute biliousness must see the dying throes of the consumptive and hear his death rattles; where the dying convict wishing quietude as he passes over the borders must be tormented by the maniac shriek of some poor wretch whose vices have sent him into the condition which is even worse than death.

The hospital that is being erected will be cross-shaped, so as to separate the acute from the chronic sufferers, but unfortunately for the lack of room it is situated too near the main building. The State should have consented to the erection of a new arsenal building, so as to have utilized the ground now used for the storing of the State ammunition, and that would have enabled the erection of a hospital many yards removed from the main building, insuring perfect isolation in case of epidemics.

The New-Jersey Commission on Penal Laws has practically completed its work. This commission was appointed by Gov. Werts last April. Its Chairman is Dr. Charlton T. Lewis of Morristown, President of the New-York Prison Reform Association and of the State Charities Aid, while the other members are Major Z. K. Pangborn of Jersey City, former editor of The Journal and a well-known philanthropist; the Rev. George C. Maddock of Trenton, Moral Instructor at the State prison and President of the Board of Trustees of the Girls' Reform School; Francis B. Lee of Trenton of the Law Committee of the State Charities Aid, and ex-Senator Philip P. Baker of Vineland of the Board of Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women. During the past Summer the commission visited the reformatory at Concord and the public institutions of Boston and its vicinity, as well as inspected the reformatories at Huntingdon, Penn.; Mansfield, Ohio; Pontiac, Ill.; Elmira, N. Y., and the penal institutions in Detroit and other cities. The committee's appropriation was but $1,000, and it has an unexpended balance of $124. The commission traveled nearly 3,000 miles.

They have investigated the "indeterminate sentence" and the "probation system" in the various institutions. Under the indeterminate system, the maximum and minimum is fixed as at present, and the Judge merely sentences the young convict to a reformatory. When the criminal arrives at the reformatory, he is told that if he conducts himself properly he may shorten his stay in the institution. He is set to work at something for which he has an aptitude. If he is susceptible to improvement, and manifests a desire to make something of himself by careful attention to duty, and in the details of personal cleanliness, after a time he is told that, in view of the fact that he has made a marked improvement, and has shown a disposition to become a man, he is released. If, on the other hand, he is incorrigible, and persists in insubordination, he is compelled to remain for the full time that the law affixes as a penalty for his crime. The man who is released before the expiration of the maximum limit is kept under surveillance, and if he lapses into crime, he is sent back and made to complete the full term of his sentence.

The probation system is designed for those who are brought before the court for the first time for some minor crime.

Edward J. Anderson,
Supervisor New-Jersey State Prison.

When convicted, instead of sending them to prison or to the reformatory, they are placed in charge of an official known as the "probation" officer. It is made the duty of the latter to find employment for the individual, and keep in touch with him constantly, as to his whereabouts and conduct. If the young man shows a disposition to do well, he never sees the inside of a penal institution, and is never known as a prisoner. If, however, he should lapse, he is at once committed to the reformatory and kept there for the full time for which the law provides. The system is based upon the principle that there is some good in every man, and the purpose is to give him an opportunity to redeem himself, if he so desires.

As a result of their investigation, there has been introduced into the Senate a new parole system, which creates an Advisory Board of Parole, consisting of five members. The Keeper of the State Prison and the two moral instructors shall be ex-officio members of the board, with two others, who shall be appointed by the Governor. This board shall have the power to release convicts of good record, and whose offenses have not been too serious, on parole, and the improvement on the old system is that it will be incumbent on them to keep track of those released and see that they live within the conditions of the parole. As it has been, those paroled were supposed to report to the Governor, and never leave the State, but very few reported, and nobody seemed to care whether they did or did not.

John H. Patterson of Middletown, Monmouth County, is the present Keeper of the State Prison, but his term of office expires on April 22, and he has been in the institution for nearly ten years. He formerly took an active part in the politics of Monmouth County, and was appointed to his position by Gov. Abbett. He takes an active interest in penology. He has attended all of the sessions of the International Prison Congress and has inaugurated a number of reforms in the institution. He has been somewhat hampered in all his work, because the lack of accommodations interfered at times with discipline. For many years the prison was run as a political institution. In recent years the Board of Inspectors has been made non-partisan, and there has been an equal division of the subordinate positions between the two parties.

The Supervisor is Major Edward J. Anderson, who was formerly the State Controller and some years a member of the Board of Inspectors. As State Controller he became well acquainted with all the details of the institution, so that when a change was made two years ago, he was selected for the position. The Supervisor is the business officer of the institution, purchases all the supplies, arranges all the contracts for the labor of the convicts, and pays the employes.

Walking Poison Out of His System.

Leopold Mayer, an elderly retired merchant who lives with his son at 290 West Seventieth Street, was found wandering in the street near his home by a policeman at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He confidentially informed the officer that he had been poisoned and was walking about to get the poison out of his system. An ambulance was called, and Mayer was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He has been in the habit recently of getting up during the night and visiting a physician near his home to ask to have poison pumped out of his stomach. The doctor refused to respond to his ringing at the doorbell Saturday night.

New Sullivan Murder Theory.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—A new theory has been evolved in the mystery which surrounds the murder of Miss Mary Sullivan, the music teacher, in Park Avenue, a few weeks ago. It is now asserted that she was not unconscious when found, and that she refused to state who struck her. It is claimed that she was asked if she lived in Seventeenth Avenue, and that in reply she cried: "Don't ask me that."

It is argued that Miss Sullivan was conscious while on the operating table in the hospital.

Five "Scorchers" Arrested.

Five bicyclists were arrested for "scorching" yesterday afternoon on the Boulevard, and were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Their names are Frank Korthuer of 83 West Ninety-second Street, Rudolph Burton of 1,434 Lexington Avenue, W. Burnside of 275 West Seventy-second Street, Thomas Boyle of 44 West Fifty-second Street, and John Muller of 535 West Fortieth Street. They will be arraigned in Yorkville Court to-day.

West 14th St.
1807 1896
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
ARMENIAN RUGS.
THE PLEASURE
of seeing these is great. They are the most beautiful and durable floor-furnishings. The practice of submitting these textures when newly woven, to the action of acids in order to give them the appearance of age, is ruinous to the rugs, which would, if left to themselves for a few years, become rich and subdued with flecks of sunlight woven through them—such, for instance, as you will find here just now, at prices no one will again be able to duplicate; as the Armenian massacres will cause many kinds to become extinct.
Newest Spring Styles in Furniture.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

NOT PARTICULAR WHAT HE STOLE.

A Literary Sneak Thief Who Took Anything Small and Valuable.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A large amount of stolen property has been turned over to the Boston police by Charles S. Lecky, who was arrested Wednesday, and confessed to being a flat thief, who has been operating in Boston for some time past. He says that he has been a thief only for the last two months, but he admits that in that time he has probably broken into twenty-five flats and houses.

The young man is a Pole, and his real name is Stzelecki, but since he has been in Boston he has been known as Charles S. Lecky, alias Walsh. He was arrested Wednesday night, and confessed to being the man who had been committing numerous thefts in flats in the Back Bay and in the South End.

There has been a good deal of this sort of work going on in the city during the last two weeks, and the Inspectors have been busily engaged in searching for the man concerned in it. Wednesday Lecky was seen leaving a pawnshop on Pleasant Street, and his appearance tallied with that of a young man seen about several of the houses where thefts had been committed. He was arrested and taken to Police Station No. 4. He was searched, and when several stolen articles were found upon him he confessed that he was the man wanted, and taking the Inspectors to his room on Eustis Street, showed them a large amount of stolen goods, and also gave up a number of tickets for goods which he had pawned. A young man who gives the name of George Gourley, who has been rooming with Lecky, was also arrested on suspicion, as the Inspectors thought that he was implicated in the cases. After carefully questioning Gourley, however, they became satisfied that he had nothing to do with Lecky, and he was discharged.

Lecky is rather a singular character as a thief, for he is of refined appearance and gentlemanly manner. He wears glasses, and looks more like a student than a successful sneak thief. He was brought from the City Prison Thursday and photographed, and after a conference with Chief Inspector Watts was taken before Chairman Martin and Commissioner Curtis of the Board of Police and to them told the story of his life. He has been in Boston for about a year, but it was only some two months ago that he departed from the paths of honesty. When he came to Boston he went to live at Mrs. Martin's, 38 Greenwich Park, and soon afterward he secured employment at the office of The Commonwealth, a weekly paper. His work was principally office work, but he showed such a literary instinct that, from time to time, he was given opportunities to display his talent. He was allowed to write book notices, &c., and it was apparent that he had a future ahead of him in the literary line.

But he tired of that kind of work after a while, and several months ago secured employment in the office of the Brookline Gaslight Company as a clerk. While connected with The Commonwealth he had made the acquaintance of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who took a liking to the young man, and when he went to work for the gas company, being required to give a bond, he broached the matter to Dr. Hale, and the latter willingly went security for the young man's honesty and integrity. As a result of Dr. Hale's indorsement, Lecky easily obtained the desired job, and while he was connected with the company showed himself to be an able and competent young man.

While he was connected with the company he went to the houses of several of the Back Bay, Sound End, and Roxbury people—whom he afterward robbed—and by satisfying the occupants that he was an employe of the company was allowed to enter their houses and look at the meters, on the pretense that there was something the matter with them. His refined appearance was greatly in his favor, and his honesty was never doubted. While he made these visits he never stole anything, but got the lay of the premises, which aided him in committing the robberies later. He has always operated in the daytime, when the members of the houses he had selected were absent for the afternoon. He always secured entrance to the places either by means of false keys or by prying open the doors by means of a chisel. Most of the property that he secured he could usually take away in his pockets, although on several occasions it is apparent that he must have either done articles up in bundles or had a valise with him.

The property as spread out at Headquarters Thursday made a big showing. Among the articles are eighty-two spoons, many of them silver; five rings, one watch and a watch safe, two watch movements, a silver set of three pieces, six gold chains, about a dozen napkin rings, a gold belt, two loose diamond stones, gold stylographic pens, silver knives and forks, a silver mirror, gold and ivory penholders, numerous scarfpins, necklaces, breastpins, cuff buttons, a bunch of keys, feather boas, Fellow's English and French Dictionary in case, a china clock, magnifying glass, revolver, tortoiseshell clasps, gambling implements, carpenter's tools, Yale locks, Egyptian souvenir spoons, corkscrews, gold and silver spectacles in cases, piccolo, Christian Endeavor badges, pocketbooks, combs, prayer beads, brooches, Spanish and rare coins, knives, opera glasses, snakeskin card case, Trilby triller, cyclometer, costly penwipers, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, a yard of light figured silk, tea-gowns, table cloths, men's and women's clothing of every description. In all about 175 lots of property have been recovered.

Lecky was held in $2,500 bail for the April Grand Jury.

ON THE NORTHWESTERN BORDER.

An Experienced Guide Tells of His Hunting Adventures.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

Matt Carlyle, a famous stalker of the Rocky Mountains, whose home is somewhere in a gully between The Gap and Glacier, on Canada's side of the line, came into Minneapolis this morning and bought a supply of ammunition, as well as two Winchester rifles, from a local firm. Mr. Carlyle is a well-known and successful guide and hunter, who is said to know more about the mountains he inhabits and where the big game they harbor is to be found than any of his fellow-men.

"We have still plenty of game in the mountains," said Capt. Carlyle this morning; "but it is by no means an inexhaustible supply, I can assure you. The sportsman that can go out annually after sheep and goat, for instance, and there are several of them in this city and St. Paul, will tell you that ten years ago, when they tried for sheep and goat, it was much easier work getting within range than it is at the present time. There is no doubt that as game gets scarcer it also becomes warier. I went out after snipe last season over in the Kootenay country, and you would suppose that that part of the world was new enough to have withstood the gunning that has been done at present, but I noticed something that gave me a pointer. I had shot snipe every season for eight years, and in my opinion it is the best sport in the world, not even excepting the best that is to be had after big game. Well, snipe were thick enough on those big marshes round the Kootenay lakes; but, to my astonishment, instead of rising in the ordinary manner, every snipe we put up shot straight in the air like a lark, until out of range, before he began the dodging tactics that all snipe are supposed to indulge in. This was puzzling to me, and a lot of birds got away without my being able to fathom the mystery, but when I remembered that a thousand or so snipe hunters from various parts of the coast had shot over that ground on the previous autumn, and that most of them were good shots, I came to the conclusion that even snipe had learned a lesson, and adopted new tactics.

"I can remember when a herd of sheep or a bunch of goat would stand and wonder what was up when one of their number dropped with a ball through him. It is different now. The instant there is a rifle report, off goes the herd like a whirlwind, and if you are lucky you get the one you shot at. If you get a shot after the herd has started you are still luckier.

"As for grizzly, they are a mighty scarce article nowadays. I, for one, have never had much trouble with the grizzly bear. It is true that he is harder to kill than the ordinary black or brown, but if you come on him of a sudden he will run just as hard as the other kind. The only grizzly I ever saw make a square fight was a female with a cub, and you can believe me that even a black or brown bear of the female persuasion, when accompanied by a cub, is a nasty customer to tackle. We shall have good hunting in the mountains for a great many years yet, owing to the stringent laws put in force by the Canadian Government, and the amount of money being spent to conserve the big game. On your side of the line, I believe, you are playing into our hands, for a great deal of the moose, elk, caribou, red deer, and other big game population of the border States is being driven over our way each year by the slaughter on this side. We make our Indians obey orders, and most of the whites are as afraid of the penalty as their red brothers."

ARE READY FOR THE RIVER

HARVARD'S 'VARSITY CREW COMPLETES PRACTICE IN THE TANK.

The Adoption of Another Stroke for the Crimson Oarsmen Is Now the Talk at the University—Mayor Bancroft Will Probably Be Urged to Help to Coach the Eight as the Season Advances—The Track Team Delayed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—The 'Varsity crew has been taking its final practice in the tank this past week. The river is now clear of ice and the boathouses are in readiness for the crew. But it probably will not be ready to go on the water before Tuesday. The class crew, however, will get out to-morrow. The class races are coming early in May.

The freshman crew may delay a few days. It has had very little practice in the tank and would be pretty poor on the water.

The 'Varsity has been coached regularly by Mumford, who Thursday, was assisted by Perkins, '91, and Rantoul, '92, who rowed in the victorious crew of 1891. There has been some improvement, though it is not very remarkable. Coach Mumford has succeeded in getting more leg drive, but the blade work is poor. The men nearly all back water in catching their oars for the beginning of the stroke.

There is beginning to be a feeling that the Harvard stroke, as now used, is not a winning stroke, even with the recent improvements that have been made in it. More than likely there will be soon a renewed clamor to have Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge coach the crew. He is the only Harvard coach who ever was systematic, and all the graduates and undergraduates have the utmost confidence in him. The only reason he was not the appointed coach three years ago was because he was unable to devote his time to the crew for nothing, and the Athletic Committee refused to allow a paid trainer. But it is felt that that committee is backing down from its stand. It allows an instructor for the track team and one for the baseball team, and both men are not, except in name, anything else than trainers. Possibly a change in rowing matters will come in a short time. Matter of expense is not the trouble, for a prominent New-York graduate has often guaranteed to secure whatever sum Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge would ask for coaching the crew three years.

The order of the 'Varsity crew during the past week has been as follows: Stroke, Goodrich: No. 7, Moulton; 6, Sprague; 5, Bullard; 4, Hollister; 3, Perkins; 2, Stillman; bow, Hayes.

The two freshman crews are rowing as follows:

First Crew.		Second Crew.
Boardman	Stroke	Sampson
Marvin	Seven	Schlesinger
Thomson	Six	Sargent
Donald	Five	Perkins
Mills	Four	McDuffie
Whitbeck	Three	Blaikie
Swift	Two	Simonds
Dibblee	Bow	Farley

The crews row about 400 strokes each in the tanks. The first crew is being coached by Capt. Bullard of the 'Varsity, the second by Goodrich and Hollister. The first crew has shown some improvement, but is pretty poor still. They all bury their oars too deep, rush their slides, and recover, and the outboard work is generally ragged. It is, on the whole, an unpromising lot.

The track team expects to begin outdoor work on the cinder track some time this week, and the baseball candidates will also, in all probability, be put out of doors by April 1. Last year both teams were out before this date, but the unusually hard Spring has made it impossible this year. Both teams are thus badly handicapped, for they need a great deal of work, which cannot be done indoors.

COLUMBIA'S CREW PRACTICE.

Are Now Doing Good Work on the Harlem River.

Now that the Columbia 'Varsity crew have begun their season of outdoor training, the really serious part of their work has been taken up. Columbia, unlike Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, has never had a tank in which to teach her oarsmen anything about bladework, or other important parts of the stroke, early in the season. Thus they are compelled to overcome the handicap by hard, earnest rowing from the moment they strike the water until the date of the big race.

During the last few days on the machines, the candidates took three-quarters of an hour of speedy stroke work to finish up their indoor exercise and to put themselves into good form so as to stand the change of surroundings. Guy Richards, Captain of the 1887 boat, and Langthorn, '90, watched the winding up of the machine work, and they seemed to be very favorably impressed with the quality of the rowing.

Several of the Harlem boat clubs were kind enough to offer the use of their boathouses to the 'Varsity crew during their six weeks' stay on the Harlem. It was finally decided to accept the hospitality of the Nonpareils, inasmuch as they had bought the old Columbia house, and were generous enough to store several of the old boats there until the completion of the new Edwin Gould house.

The crew took up their training quarters at the Macy Villa, on Morningside Heights, at the southwestern end of the new site of the university, Saturday. Thirteen men will live there until the crew leaves for Poughkeepsie, (for Columbia men feel confident that no other course will be chosen.) The way these oarsmen sat in the boat on the Harlem last week, with their weights, is as follows:

Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont	158
No. 7, Longacre	171
No. 6, Carter	194
No. 5, MacDonald	177
No. 4, Prentice, Captain	178
No. 3, Campbell	167
No. 2, McLeod	155
Bow, Presspick	157

The other men—Hall, 179; Irving, 163; Barclay, 162; Shoup, 158; alternate once in a while with Campbell and McLeod. In addition to these, Hobdy, No. 4 of last year's crew, also went into quarters. His studies will prevent him from rowing every day, but it is hoped that he will be able to row often enough to round into form, so that he may again take his seat in the boat. He is a very powerful oar, and will be a big addition to the strength of the crew.

Even though five of the old men rowed regularly in the shell last week, the new oarsmen managed to keep the boat off even keel, and to break up the stroke.

It is hoped that the freshman candidates will be able to strike the river in the middle or the latter part of this week. Until then they will continue their routine work at the full stroke on the machines. There are still two crews, but only fourteen of the youngsters will be taken to quarters.

Rutgers College Games.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—The management of the Rutgers College track team has entered a team in the University of Pennsylvania relay race meet, to be held at Philadelphia April 25. Rutgers will meet Swarthmore, Haverford, and Stevens. Case has been elected Captain of the track team in place of Cooper, resigned.

The indoor meet of the Rutgers athletes was divided for the convenience of the public, and two evenings, Thursday and Saturday, were given to the affair. On Thursday evening Fisher, '99, won the fencing bout; Searles the high kick, with 9 feet 11¾ inches to his credit; Higgins, '99; Mason, '97, and Fisher, '97, won the fistic honors. The junior class won the mile relay race in 4:30. In the obstacle race Biram, Searles, and Dobson were first, the finals to be run off. Byram was ahead of his competitors in putting the shot, and Benjamin and Vaules won the wrestling matches, which were well contested.

Naval Cadets' Gymnastics.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—An athletic tournament took place last night under the auspices of the Naval Academy Athletic Association. There was a continuation of the late policy of having more class athletics, and there were indoor contests in running and jumping. Two sets of exercises were kept going at the same time. The general athletics were under charge of Matthew Strohm, instructor in gymnastics, and the sword and cane drills, under Prof. A. J. Corbesier, swordsmaster.

In the fencing Roys and Houston, Powell and Hoopes, Day and Eggert, and Wood and Mustin took part. Taussig won the potato race. In the twenty-yard dash Taussig was first and Hilary Williams second in the first heat, and Mustin first and Nelson second in the second. In the finals Mustin won and Nelson was second.

The lively sabre exercises were much enjoyed. The participants were Wood and Mustin, Boyd and Day, Hepburn and Sargant, and Houston and Roys. The boxing was spirited, but good-natured. Sixteen cadets took part in the cane drill and contests. Taussig, Asserson, Mustin, and Hanrahan excelled in jumping and vaulting.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of the Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Long Island Property	12
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Pianos and Organs	7
City Flats To Let	12	Proposals	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Copartnership Notices	11	Referees' Notices	12
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	11	Sporting Goods	6
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Financial	11	To Let For Business Purposes	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	12
Help Wanted	7	Winter Resorts	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7		
Hotels	7		
Instruction	7		
Legal Notices	12		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Die Walkure—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—A Doll's House and A Light from St. Agnes—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Marguerite, Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Grosse Komet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Plans for Republican Convention
A Homily on Fat-Frying.
Deserted His Ten-Year-Old Son.
Tried to Die with His Wife.
Accident to Thomas C. Platt.
Small Wound Satisfies Honor.
Sailor Killed by Asphyxiation.

Page 2

Reed Not a Sound-Money Man.
New Objections to Raines Bill.
The Madison (Conn.) Heresy Case.
The Last Will of Emin Pasha.
Nicaragua's Aggressive Rebels.
Agreement as to Clothing Insane.

Page 3

Harvard's Crew Ready for the River.
Politics in Alabama.

Page 5

Cubans Hold a Liberty Festival.
For Arbitration with England.
Armenian Massacres Described.
On Watch for the Bermuda.
French Chamber of Commerce Formed.
Plucky Fight with a Burglar.

Page 6

Pequod Wheelmen Win at Bowling.
The Weather Forecast.

Page 8

Ballington Booth's Firm Stand.
Adam G. Coles's Reminiscences.
Forged for Wine and Delicacies.
Central Labor Union Snubbed.
Confirmation at St. Bartholomew's.
Hawaiian Idols Returned.
Stole a Horse and Wagon.
News of Greater New-York.
The Social World.
Dr. Gottheil on Christianity.
No Light on Elevated Accident.
Post-Graduate Hospital Babies.
Dr. Parkhurst on Public Officials.

Page 9

Germany's Attitude Toward England.
The Port Hudson Medals.
Talk with Cotton King Hill.
Pilgrimage to European Shrines.
Original Short Story.

Page 10

News of the Colleges.
The Court Calendars.

Page 11

The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.
Bicycle Policemen Busy.

Page 12

Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Quite a Roman Attitude.

From The London World.

While England is surrounded, we will not say with perils, but at least with a mob of threatening enemies, the House of Commons has been calmly engaged in reviewing its procedure in Supply. The Roman citizen who, when the enemy was at the gates, made a bid—probably a low one—for the land on which the invading forces stood, and which he deserved to get cheap, did not show a calmer confidence in the future.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	29	35	35
6 A. M.	29	35	37
9 A. M.	32	37	40
12 M.	37	38	41
4 P. M.	41	44	45
6 P. M.	41	46	46
9 P. M.	37	42	41
12 P. M.	36	35	35

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....39.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CAN CORRUPT PRACTICES BE STOPPED?

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the bill of Mr. HENRY CARY SANGER for the suppression of corrupt practices in elections. It is a very good measure so far as it goes. Its object is to turn the light of publicity on all expenditures for political purposes, and that is an excellent object. The weakness in the bill is in the means provided to secure its object; these seem inadequate. The bill requires every "political committee in any campaign" to have a Treasurer, who shall keep a detailed account of all money received or promised and how it is paid out, promised, or otherwise disposed of. Every person not a member of such a committee who receives or disburses money exceeding $50 is to be deemed a "committee" and subject to the law. Any member of the committee who receives or disburses money must account for it in detail to the Treasurer, or file a separate account. Provision is made for vouchers, &c., and all accounts are to be filed with designated public officers.

If all this could be secured with entire certainty and regularity in every election, the law would go a good way toward putting a stop to the various and numerous forms of bribery now notoriously practiced in canvasses for election and also for nomination. The bill proposes to secure its object by making every violation of its provisions a misdemeanor. We do not believe that much can be done in this way. The deterrent force of such risk as may actually be incurred of prosecution and conviction by the ordinary agencies of the law will, we fear, be slight. There is not sufficient motive force in the average District Attorney's office to set the machinery at work and to keep it at work until offenders are brought to trial, convicted, sentenced, and punished. It is probable that with real zeal and energy the task would not be an easy one, for the offenses are not readily proved by such evidence as the law requires. But what reason have we to think that real zeal and energy would be shown? Very little. The District Attorneys are themselves indebted to the present system, more or less corrupt, for their places, and have usually reached them by a pretty long course of politics, in which they have felt themselves obliged habitually to do the very things that they will be called upon under the law to get punished. They have very little to fear from neglecting their duty. They have not much to hope for by performing it. They are not likely to bestir themselves very much in regard to it.

Possibly, if the candidates for an office could be held to account, and violation of the law could be made a ground for depriving a successful candidate of his place and giving it to the one having the next smaller number of votes, a sufficient motive for the enforcement of the law could be provided. There are difficulties in the way of such a law, and it is not certain that it would not conflict with the Constitution of the State. But we are quite sure that unless some such motive as this can be called into action the law, except in a few unusual cases, would remain a dead letter. To a great extent the suppression of corrupt practices in elections must be brought about by the action of public opinion, and as yet we do not see the proof that public opinion is definite enough and strong enough to do the work. A good deal can be done by taking the minor offices out of politics. The bribery by patronage and the promise of patronage is much worse than bribery by the use of money not drawn from the public treasury, and there is probably much more of it. The steady enforcement of the provisions of the new State Constitution in this direction will do a great deal to make our elections more pure.

The worst form of bribery in our politics is not the direct form in connection with elections, but that which, directly and indirectly, is used to secure nominations, to run the party machine. Here, too, the bribe, though it is sometimes money, is not in the majority of cases private money, and is most often patronage or the promise of patronage. This is so far true that if we could fairly and fully take the minor offices out of politics, and make it impossible for successful candidates to "take care of" their workers, to "recognize" the leaders and sub-leaders who get their nominations for them, we should get rid of the worst of the abuse.

THE ALLISON MYTH.

We observe that many persons insist upon regarding Senator ALLISON as a "moderate protectionist," and are saying that for this reason they prefer him in the place of MCKINLEY as a candidate for the Presidency. This myth about the "moderate" views of ALLISON concerning tariff duties has survived the publication of much proof which should have disposed of it long ago. The political agents of ALLISON are not asking that he should be supported because of his moderation; they are striving to impress upon the minds of Republican voters and delegates the fact that his tariff views are not less "extreme" than those of MCKINLEY. It is notorious that Gen. CLARKSON is the manager of ALLISON'S canvass, and CLARKSON said a few days ago, in a long eulogy of his man:

"He is as sound on the tariff as MCKINLEY; has helped to make three tariffs where MCKINLEY has helped to make one. There is as much of ALLISON as there is of MCKINLEY in the McKinley bill. The most conspicuous and difficult part of it, the administrative bill, dealing with the customs, is entirely ALLISON'S work. There is more ALDRICH in the McKinley bill than either MCKINLEY or ALLISON. We might as well tell the truth."

Even when the writers of "inspired" campaign biographies begin by asserting that ALLISON is not an extremist, they end by proving that he is one. For example, a biography prepared in Washington and recently published in Chicago contains the following:

"ALLISON has always been a protectionist, but not of the extremists. When the Mills bill reached the Senate, in 1888, Senator ALLISON was Chairman of the finance sub-committee that prepared those amendments which changed it from a radical free-trade measure to a fairly protective one. Mr. ALLISON had adopted and incorporated in that bill the tinplate tariff schedules afterward incorporated in the McKinley bill."

Why have so many intelligent persons forgotten the history of that Allison Tariff bill of 1888? It is desirable that the tariff record of that year should be recalled now not only because it shows what Mr. ALLISON'S attitude toward the tariff really is, but also for the reason that the origin and use of that Allison bill point to the scandalous features of the canvass now being made for certain Republican candidates.

The Democratic House passed the Mills Tariff bill and sent it to the Republican Senate. Some time before it was received there the Republicans of the Finance Committee had completed a tariff bill which it was their purpose to bring out in opposition to the bill of the Democrats. And at the proper time it was produced, in the form of an amendment to the Mills bill, and was debated at length in the Senate. In the following January it was passed there. Mr. ALLISON was Chairman of the small sub-committee which made this bill; he reported it to the Senate and defended it in a long speech at the beginning of the discussion.

This was the birth of the McKinley bill. This measure—made by Mr. ALLISON and Mr. ALDRICH and approved by the Republican Senate in 1888, before the National election of that year—was taken up in the following Congress by MCKINLEY and his associates in the House Committee on Ways and Means, and became the model or foundation upon which the McKinley bill was constructed.

In 1888 it had served as the promise by means of which the enormous contributions from protected manufacturers to the Harrison campaign fund were procured; in 1890 this promise was fulfilled, and the contributors were repaid by the enactment of the bill, with some changes, under the name of the McKinley tariff.

In some respects the Allison bill was worse than the tariff of MCKINLEY. For example, it gave the Steel Rail Combination a duty of $15.68, (McKinley act, $13.44,) the Steel Beam Combination a duty of $24.64, (McKinley act, $20.16,) and the copper mine owners 2 cents a pound, as against the McKinley bill's 1¼ cents. Those who care to inspect that Senate bill will find in it the McKinley rates on plate glass, screws, tacks, nails, starch, white lead, envelopes, matches, and many other products, each of which has an interesting tariff history. The wool duties, as finally adopted, were as high as those of the McKinley tariff, and those upon carpet wool were even higher. This was the bill prepared and championed by Mr. ALLISON, and it was the McKinley tariff in its first stage.

Moreover, this was the bill, as we have said, by means of which the manufacturers were induced to pour money into the campaign fund, through the agency of Mr. WANAMAKER and others as collectors. It marked Mr. ALLISON not only as an "extremist" in high-tariff legislation, but also as the representative of his party in the negotiations of which the McKinley Tariff act, in the following Congress, was to be the fruit.

THE STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

A convention of the State Municipal League will be held at Albany on Wednesday and Thursday. Officers will be elected and the various measures affecting cities will be considered. Unfortunately some of the most important of these have already been passed by the Legislature, but if Gov. MORTON shall not have signed them he might be willing to listen to the arguments of the league. Whether they would affect his mind or not is a different question. He has shown pitiable insensibility to anything relating to the good of the public that has been opposed by the machine from which he seems to think that he must get, if he get it at all, his much-coveted nomination for the Presidency.

The delegates of the league will attend a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on Thursday on the pending Civil Service act, and here there is a chance to do much good. Since the decisive action of the Court of Appeals in the case of MCCLELLAND vs. ROBERTS, the need of a consistent, full and practical measure regarding the reform of the civil service is much plainer than it was. The sweeping authority of the new provisions of the Constitution as defined by the court requires an intelligible act for its application. If none is passed by the Legislature the whole matter will be left to the courts, and even the politicians do not care to face the consequences of that course.

GOLD AND SILVER IN BANKS.

An analysis of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the National banks in ten places on the 28th of February gives some interesting results as to the proportion of gold and silver in their specie reserve. The gold consists of gold coin, gold Treasury certificates, and gold Clearing House certificates, the latter item in New-York and Philadelphia only. The silver consists of silver dollars, silver Treasury certificates, and silver fractional coin, though the proportion of the latter is not large. The following table gives the figures of the reports for 291 banks in nine cities, and in Maryland outside of the City of Baltimore, and includes the four large banking centres of New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. It will be seen that in the banks embraced in the table the total reserve in specie is, in round numbers, $100,000,000, of which about 85 per cent. is gold and 15 per cent. silver.

Place.	No. of Banks.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
New-York	50	*$48,039	*$5,113	*$53,152
Albany	6	731	77	808
Boston	55	6,778	2,252	9,030
Philadelphia ..	41	7,385	3,798	11,183
Pittsburg	30	3,404	926	4,330
Chicago	21	15,579	2,354	17,933
Louisville	7	630	82	712
West Virginia.	33	400	169	569
Savannah	2	11	64	75
Maryland, (except Baltimore.	46	324	289	613
Total 291		$88,281	$15,124	$98,405

*Three ciphers omitted.

COTTON TIES FOR INDIA.

By the tariff law now in force cotton ties—the bands of iron or steel used in baling cotton—were placed on the free list. Immediately after it became known that the Wilson Ways and Means Committee intended to make this change, the high-tariff organs began to be filled with protests long, loud, and deep. A great deal was said about the iniquity of this proposition by the Protective Tariff League and by prominent Republicans in Congress and elsewhere. Throughout the months during which the bill was pending it was asserted that if the protection given by the McKinley tariff to the manufacturers of the hoop or band iron used for cotton ties should be withdrawn, the country would be "flooded" with cotton ties from Europe and the domestic industry would be blotted out.

But the "flood" did not come, and now it is admitted by high-tariff authorities that our manufacturers are selling "immense" quantities of American cotton ties in India! The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader is the foremost high-tariff paper in that State, and it directly represents the interests of Mr. MCKINLEY and his chief agent, Mr. HANNA. We find the following in The Leader of the 17th inst.:

"Youngstown is not only supplying the market at Sheffield, England, with wash metal and furnishing incandescent lamps to Liverpool, but is also sending cotton ties to India. One of the large iron and steel companies is making a shipment of cotton ties upon an order received from Bombay, and expects others to follow. The ties will be used in harvesting the cotton crops in India."

On the following day The Cleveland (Ohio) World, edited by ROBERT P. PORTER, formerly Superintendent of the Census, and an extreme protectionist of the McKinley school, published the following dispatch, under the head line "An Immense Order for Iron Being Shipped from Youngstown to Bombay":

"YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 17.—The Union Iron and Steel Company is running on one of the largest orders of finished iron ever shipped from this valley. The order is from Bombay, India, and shipments have already been begun. An immense amount of cotton ties have already been shipped, but this will form but a small part of the order. Every package sent out will be marked 'Made in the United States.'"

So it appears that the "flood" is running the other way. The duty having been removed, our cotton tie factories have not been compelled to go out of business, but are underselling the cotton-tie manufacturers of England and Germany and Belgium in the distant foreign market of India, where they must compete with these manufacturers on even terms, so far as tariff handicaps are concerned, and must also overcome some disadvantage due to the cost of transportation. The freight charges on cotton ties from Ohio to tide water by rail, and thence by water to Bombay, must be higher than the charges on similar shipments to Bombay from England or Belgium.

Such transactions prove, of course, that no duty on cotton ties is needed here for any legitimate purpose, for if our manufacturers can undersell the English and the Belgians in the market of India, without tariff protection, they can much more easily without such protection undersell them here at home. And the official reports show that the value of the foreign cotton ties imported into this country during the fiscal year 1895 (ten months of the new tariff) was only $120.

It was in Youngstown that an agent of the American Protective Tariff League was recently stationed for some weeks, collecting money from the manufacturers to be used for MCKINLEY and against MORTON in this State. It was to the alleged needs of this same cotton-tie factory in Youngstown that MCKINLEY pointed when he urged that there should be imposed by the tariff bearing his name the high duty of 1 3-10 cents per pound, which is equivalent, we think, to more than 100 per cent. ad valorem. We invite our high-tariff friends to explain now why an industry which exports "immense" quantities of cotton ties to Bombay, underselling there the European manufacturers of cotton ties, needs to be protected against the sale of ties by the same manufacturers here in its home market.

THE COAST-DEFENSE PROBLEM.

As now before the Senate on a favorable report, Mr. SQUIRE'S bill for seaboard protection is much improved from its original form; for whereas that set apart $87,000,000 to be expended in annual installments running through ten or more years, the measure now appropriates $10,000,000 from the passage of the act up to June 30, 1896, and allows the Secretary of War to make contracts ahead on the faith of the like annual sum being appropriated for each of the seven years following. The sum of $87,000,000 outright, even for so worthy an object, would have been excessive, and Congress will do its whole present duty in providing simply for the next fiscal year and for any shortcoming in the present year. There is some advantage in continuity of work through making contracts ahead, but any power given to the War Department for this purpose should be exercised most sparingly, if at all, especially as delay secures the advantage of later devices and ideas.

No doubt, however, this year, as always before, the Fortifications bill will originate in the House, and the most the Senate can do will be to substitute the Squire bill, if it desires, so sending the matter to conference. As to the amount, $10,000,000 would perhaps not be far out of the way. A few months ago large "emergency" estimates were made by Gen. FLAGLER and Gen. CRAIGHILL, but no emergency now exists, and we are only bound to consider normal estimates. For these a good source appears to be Secretary LAMONT'S annual report, made public toward the end of last November.

In that document we find the estimate for guns, mortars, and carriages put at $4,475,155, and for emplacements, buying lands as battery sites, casemates, submarine mines, and galleries at $2,135,000. Thus the aggregate would be $6,610,155. But the Secretary added that it would really require about $4,200,000 a year during ten years for emplacements, and so we may perhaps fix upon $8,675,155 as about what should be voted for the coming year.

It has been suggested, however, that a more practical and satisfactory estimate might be arrived at by finding out how many guns and mortars can be made ready for mounting, with their carriages and lifts, by the use of existing appliances during the next fiscal year, and then providing all the money required for those guns, mortars, carriages, and lifts. Next, by selecting the places where they shall be mounted, the estimate of the cost of a year's labor and material on the emplacements for them could be made, and for that also the money should be fully provided. Such estimates should include not only existing guns and mortars not mounted, but those that may hereafter come from the Bethlehem works or other private sources. There would also have to be some provisions for ordnance material to be used after the year provided for, and also for a year's work on additional torpedo defenses, and, finally, for the ammunition for such guns as should be mounted for use by the end of the year.

But we may still expect that the slowness of the work on gun carriages and lifts and on emplacements would bring such an estimate well within $10,000,000, and that amount cannot be called excessive. At all events, a detailed distribution of the year's necessary outlays, such as the House bill will doubtless arrange, seems better than the provision in Mr. SQUIRE'S bill for a lump sum.

IRON-ORE PRICES.

It is announced that the owners of the iron-ore mines of the Lake Superior district held a meeting in Cleveland Friday night and established uniform prices for the season of 1896. We have referred heretofore to the formation of a combination of these interests. The allotments were made some time ago, but the fixing of prices was delayed. The price for standard Bessemer ore is to be $4 per ton, and from $3.40 to $3.75 must be paid for the Bessemer ores which are mined with steam shovels at such low cost in the Mesaba district. "An iron-clad agreement was entered into," the dispatches say, "and signed by every mine represented." The price of Gogebic, Marquette, and Menominee No. 1 Bessemer ores for season contracts in 1895 was only $2.90, and Mesaba Bessemers were sold at $2.50. The season prices were a little lower in 1894.

The action taken by the mining companies is of considerable importance to the iron and steel industry of the United States. The person most active in connection with the movement appears to be Mr. M. A. HANNA, the manager of Mr. MCKINLEY'S canvass.

It seems just a little remarkable that CHU FONG, the manager of the local Chinese theatre, should have brought himself into disastrous conflict with Occidental laws by presenting a play, which, on authority so eminent as that of the United States Consul at Amoy, belongs to the Po-Yank, or "Virtue Rewarded," division of dramatic literature. It will give this imported heathen a strange idea of our moral cordition, and one that will be the source of much difficulty to our missionaries in China, if he goes home and tells his people that Po-Yank plays are forbidden by law in the United States, for they will at once leap to the conclusion that we enjoy and permit only plays in which the villain marries the heroine, or in which the missing will always stays missing, and so permits the scheming guardian to live happy ever after. Somebody ought to see CHU FONG in regard to this matter at once, for, notwithstanding the problem play, we do still assemble multitudinously and applaud vehemently at theatres where the romantic Irish drama is openly performed. And that, surely, is of the Po-Yank variety.

Into a Sixth Avenue train at one of the down-town stations, last evening, entered a party consisting of a man somewhere between young and youngish; his wife, not pretty, but obviously "nice"; their little son, perhaps five years old, and an indeterminate woman, who may have been sister or sister-in-law to either of the two first mentioned. The man and child found seats on one side of the car, the women on the other. They were all well enough dressed, and they all demonstrated their rusticity by a voluble interest in their surroundings. In that distinctly audible voice which always annoys and often shocks the real New-Yorker, they exclaimed over the sights seen from the car windows, discussed plans for the evening and the morrow, and, after energetic debate, decided to leave the train at Fiftieth instead of Fifty-third Street. By this time half the people in the car knew that the wife's name was "SADIE," and that they had found sightseeing "lots of fun, but awful hard work." Then a man sitting next to the child caught a remark about somebody "at home," and asked the husband if he came from ——, a certain New-England town. This advance was met rather coldly at first, for the visitor had evidently read the papers and was on his guard against city snares, but he was soon cheerfully shouting to "SADIE" to inquire if she knew "a man named Bowman." She did—"by sight, not to speak to"—and a little later the new friend was explaining to them both that he "hadn't been in New-York long enough to get frozen up like the rest of 'em." It was the old story—these good people from the country regarded us as cold and secretive, simply because we attend to our own affairs and take it for granted that our private business does not possess any interest for others. Never was a deduction more cruelly or stupidly unjust.

ART NOTES.

—The new President of the Royal Academy, Sir John E. Millais, will probably send to the next Academy a picture representing "A Forerunner" of Christ. This is the whole-length, rather more than half life-size, somewhat worn and attenuated figure of a tall man in the very prime of life, standing near a rude stone altar, and in the act of binding with both hands a crossplece near the head of a long reed so as to form a cross, such as we often see in the hands of St. John the Baptist. He looks with passionate interest upon the emblem of his making, and all his form is inspired with the ardor of his faith.

—The St. Louis Exposition will make its thirteenth annual showing of pictures from Sept. 9 to Oct. 25, 1896. Charles M. Kurtz has again been chosen director, and will superintend the exhibition. Paintings will be called for in New-York for packing and shipment between Aug. 1 and 15. Until April 10 lists must be mailed to Mr. Kurtz, 100 West Seventy-eighth Street, New-York; after that time to Charles Ward Rhodes, Exposition Building, Olive and Thirteenth Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

—An exhibition of blown glass has been opened in the studios of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, 333 Fourth Avenue. The firm issues a dainty little pamphlet with an account of the recent work in glass by Louis C. Tiffany, and a brief chronology of the art of glassmaking from 3064 B. C. to 1895 A. D., and the brochure contains several half-tone illustrations.

—It has already been decided in London that the next Winter exhibition at Burlington House shall consist in great part, if not entirely, of works by the late President, Lord Leighton.

—Chicago journals are now advocating the establishment of substantial money prizes for works by Western artists in the forthcoming exhibition.

PERSONALS.

—Charles Salaman, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living English composer, has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday. It is seventy years since he made his first public appearance as a pianist and composer, and for sixty-eight years he has incessantly employed his pen. The memories of few men embrace so many interesting facts. He remembers the tolling of the bells for the death of George III. He was present at the coronation of William IV. and Queen Caroline, and he was a lad of sixteen when he traveled with Charles Kean to Stratford-on-Avon to be present at the third Shakespeare jubilee. He knew Mendelssohn, to whom he was introduced by Attwood, the organist of St. Paul's. He used to play duets with Liszt at his father's house in 1827. Schumann, Hummel, Moscheles, Meyerbeer, Spohr, Thalberg, Wagner, Heller, Balfe, Wallace, Bishop, Czerny, John Barnett, Sterndale Bennett, Verdi, and Gounod were all his personal acquaintances. He played at Munich in 1838 before the old King of Bavaria.

Major Patrice McMahon, Duc de Magenta, who has won the hand of the daughter of the Duc de Chartres, Princesse Marguerite d'Orleans, was born in 1855, and has served for more than twenty years in the army, chiefly in the Eighth Chasseurs-à-pied. He went out with his regiment to Madagascar, and it was while recruiting his health at Biarritz that he brought his courtship to a happy issue. The Princesse Marguerite is just twenty-seven. Slight, tall, and stately in figure, she has the typical Bourbon features, and looks strikingly distinguished, though somewhat delicate. She is credited with possessing a cultured intellect and abundance of common sense. Her great desire was to marry a soldier and a good Catholic, both of which qualifications are united in her future husband.

—As Empress of India Queen Victoria frequently receives gifts of great value and artistic interest from the imperial feudatories there. In the case of the Maharajah of Cashmere the treaty made by Lord Hardinge with Golab Singh after the first Sikh war specially secured tribute in the form of priceless shawls, wool, and goats of the true breed. But the articles just dispatched from Bombay by the Ameer of Afghanistan to be presented to her Majesty exceed in value anything of the kind that has ever reached the Crown. They are valued at 13 lakhs of rupees, or £130,000 at par.

—In private life Prince Krapotkin is the most mild and amiable of men. To see him at his home in Kent, in the humblest of laborer's cottages, is to see the ideal man of learning as he often appears in fiction, but is said to have no existence in real life. A thoughtful, kindly, bearded face, a figure bent with the "literary stoop," thin, nervous hands, and a courtesy such as belongs to the best classes of Russian society only, that is Prince Krapotkin, the revolutionary, the exile, the Nihilist.

—By the death in Paris of the Duc de Vicence at the age of eighty-one the dukedom becomes extinct, and with it the family of de Caulaincourt in the male line. The deceased was the son of Napoleon's Ambassador at the Court of Russia from 1807 to the beginning of the French invasion. Faithful to imperialist traditions, he held aloof from politics and devoted himself to horse breeding until the coup d'état, when he became a Senator, but resigned in 1870.

—Emile Zola has written an open letter to the young men of letters who disavow in the new literary reviews the influence of his works upon them. He says: "If you knew how you make me laugh! If you could see with what sardonic smile I read your reviews! They are grayish, dull, and dead, your reviews. Our antique magazines, which are so copious and grave, are light and gay in comparison with yours."

—There are five millions of orthodox Jews resident in the dominions of the Czar, but in the ukase concerning the celebration of his coronation in May next they are not mentioned. Every other section of the Russian people is invited to be present by delegates. It is believed that this foreshadows the approach of a new era of Jewish persecution.

—A man of wealth, a Frenchman, has compiled in a volume certain pages of the Rougon-Macquart series, which, he is sure, will shock the members of the Académie Française. His work is to be printed in forty copies at his own expense. It will be his contribution to the campaign against the Academic election of Emile Zola.

HOW JOAN WAS INSPIRED.

Anatole France in L'Echo de Paris.

There was a fountain that the gooseberry branches bordered, in the domain of Bourlemont, near the village of Domremy, a half league from the house on the hills where Joan of Arc lived. The name of the fountain was Good-Fairies-Our-Lord. At the entrance to the forest was a tree the shadow of which was large and beautiful. It was the Lady-tree, the Fairy-tree. Fairies came there to dance, and the country people came there to celebrate the return of Spring.

Every year the Barrois folk came to celebrate the festival of the fountains. It was a pagan ceremony which Christianity had not abolished. The day assigned by tradition for this joyful festival was the fourth Sunday of Lent, which the Church calls "Laetare," because there is sung at mass then the introit which begins with the words "Laetare, Jerusalem."

Then the girls and boys of the village came in groups to the Fairy-tree. They tied to it garlands of roses. They ate nuts with loaves of bread specially baked in a form which was a symbol the significance of which is forgotten. They danced round the fountain and went home when night came. Before the miseries of war, in days of prosperity, the Lord and Lady of Bourlemont led in person the village girls and boys to the fountain. It was said that in ancient times, when dumb animals spoke, a Lord of Bourlemont, Pierre Granier, had been a fairy's friend, and that he called on her at night. A romance was made of their love, and one of Joan's godmothers, a good woman whose husband was a clerk at Neufchateau, had heard a reading of this marvelous narrative.

Joan went to the fountain with her friends Hauviette, Mengette, and Guillemette. She ate the bread which Isabelle Romée had cooked for her and her sisters. She plucked flowers and made garlands of them which she tied to the sacred tree, and she sang incantations in accordance with the rites of the virgins of Gaul, whose attitude and mind she reproduced, being a prophet like them and vowed to mystery. In her symbolical gesture was typified the young girl of the fields, the eternal Chloe celebrating the eternal cult of nature. At times she divided her garlands between the fairies and Nôtre Dame of Domremy, whose chapel rose on a near-by hillock. Oftener she gave all to the fairies, and nobody knew what became of them. Perhaps the fairies deigned to take them.

At Domremy, as elsewhere, the Church had tried to abolish the fairies, and there, as elsewhere, the Church had not been successful. The priests, after exorcising the fountain, had placed it under the evocation of Jesus Christ, but the peasants allied the ancient name with the new and called the fountain Good-Fairies-Our-Lord. The day before Ascension, the day of the "Little Litanies," in the procession where the cross was carried through the fields, neither the fountain nor the tree was excepted from the prayers which the curé of Domremy, in accordance with Catholic usage, renewed from the pagans, made for the soil and its fruits. These prayers, these parades, all these canticles, had for their object to conjure evil spirits, invisible enemies of the poor farmers. The procession stopped every year under the haunted tree and in front of the marvelous fountain. Guillaume Fontey, curé in 1420, sang there the Gospel of St. John and his good parishioner, the farmer Morel, felt sure that this greatly troubled the fairies.

He did not think that they would dare to return. But they returned in the Spring with the flowers and the leaves, for they are flowers. They appeared in a ray of moonlight, for they are the charming lights of night. They were born again with nature, for they are nature. Enchantments followed exorcisms, but did not greatly annoy Guillaume Frontey. He was not a great theologian.

Joan went sometimes alone to the sacred tree and heard voices. The country people said that she knew the fairies. She told her judges at Rouen that it was not true, but how did she know that it was not true? How could she have discovered the obscure and profound sources of her inspiration? At least the good girl never consented to betray the fairies of her village to her wicked judges. She was urged in vain to confess that they were wicked; she never agreed to that. She felt in a confused way that she owed something to the Ladies of the tree and the Spring.

MYSTERIES OF THE LOUVRE.

Walls That Are Believed to Hide the Bones of Murdered Men.

From The London Chronicle.

Every one who has "done" the Louvre will remember the low-pitched and somewhat gloomy halls in which are stored the treasures of Egypt. Beneath these lie yet more darkly mysterious vaults, inaccessible to the public, though approached by a wide and handsome staircase, such as would lead one to imagine that it communicated with apartments of some importance. Yet one finds at the bottom nothing but broad passages disposed in the form of a cross, and without any sign whatever of door or window.

A recent examination, however, of the solid stone walls gives experts reason to believe that the masonry is more recent than the rest of the structure in this, the oldest portion of the fortress palace. M. Vaugneux, a well-known critic, believes that many of the bodies of victims killed in the revolution of 1830 were immured here, and that the Government was afraid to reveal the fact when the remains of their comrades were collected beneath the Colonne de Juillet.

On the other hand, M. Blondel, the architect of the building, and M. Normand, the Secretary of the Society for Protecting Parisian Monuments, hold the opinion that these subterranean passages led to the oubliettes, into which Catherine de Medicis cast those who were unfortunate enough to incur her hate or fear. A judicious exploration would clear up the matter, and settle, too, several doubtful points as to the foundations of Lescot's original citadel. Unfortunately, the annual grant does not provide for any such archaeological research, and it would be necessary to appeal for funds to the generosity of the Chamber.

Abyssinians Are Good Fighters.

From The Spectator.

The Italians, of course, explain their defeat by the presence of French and Russian officers with Menelek, but it may be questioned if any Anglo-Indian General accustomed to mountain warfare would agree with them. Drill does not improve Oriental soldiers like the Abyssinians. They are Semites in bl

CUBA LIBERTY FESTIVAL

GREAT GATHERING OF SYMPATHIZERS TO AID SOLDIERS' FUND.

Rafael Navarro Said that Without Freedom the Cubans Would Become Extinct, and that the Natives Will Rule Their Home or Turn It into Ashes—The Independence of the Cubans, Not Their Belligerency, Should Be Recognized.

A Cuba Liberty Festival in aid of the sick and wounded patriot soldiers attracted many sympathizers to the Grand Central Palace last night. There was a delightful programme of instrumental and vocal music and a spectacular fantasia with stereopticon adjuncts entitled "From Slavery to Freedom." In it were depicted the organization of an expedition in New-York, a landing in Cuba, and a skirmish and battle, and Cuban national hymns and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were sung by a chorus.

Two addresses were made. The first, by Rafael Navarro, paid tribute to Americans for their sympathy and interest in the cause of Cuban independence.

"Cuba," said the speaker, "should be free, and she shall be free or the Cuban people will become extinct. That island is their home, which a foreign tyrant robs and ill treats in a most shameful manner, and the natives are determined henceforth to rule their own home or to turn it into ashes."

Mr. Navarro, referring to the Monroe doctrine, said that "America for Americans" is the battle cry of the twentieth century, and Cuba must be redeemed from Spanish cruelty and misrule before it can be claimed that the New World is the home of liberty and fair play.

The present uprising was sketched from Feb. 24, 1895. Gen. Weyler, Mr. Navarro said, went to Havana preceded by a fame that has almost provoked a universal protest from the civilized world. His excuse—he made no denial of the atrocities he committed, ordered, or countenanced—wat that he obeyed superior orders. He went to obey such orders, which Campos refused to carry out.

"I think it," Mr. Navarro said, "too much to ask the Cubans to snatch out of the hands of the Spaniards everything needed to qualify for belligerency, and then say to them, 'Nobody can, according to international laws, let you have lawfully the means to snatch those things with.' It is claimed that they must have a seaport to be recognized. I am told that it is impossible to take or defend a seaport without a navy of some kind, and yet they cannot properly have a navy unless they are recognized belligerents, as their vessels might be taken as pirates.

"It seems to me that when the Cubans shall have those things that are asked of them, it will be in order to recognize their independence, not their belligerency.

In conclusion, Mr. Navarro said: "Let me ask you to remember that as a matter of sentiment the American people cannot fail to wish the Cubans success, and to do everything possible to further the enterprise. As a matter of convenience, Cuba free will increase the business between the two countries a thousandfold. The bond of union between the two sister republics must be made firm now. Let the emancipation of all American territory be accomplished before the dawn of the coming century." [Cheers and cries of "Cuba libre!"]

Congressman William Sulzer was very cordially received. He said he had come not to appeal to the passion but to say a few great truths, not so much for the benefit of the American people or his audience, but for the ears of certain people in Washington.

Mr. Sulzer said that he believed that revolution was always justified when a people could not endure the exactions of an oppressive rule. Referring to the Declaration of Independence, he added, that the Cuban declaration was more than justified. What Cuba wants to-day is to govern herself. The majority of them in Cuba want independence; the minority want the old system continued because they can make money out of it.

ON WATCH FOR THE BERMUDA.

Revenue Steamer Winona Leaves Key West—Mission of the Three Friends.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 22.—The revenue steamer Winona, Capt. Gooding, arrived here this morning from Mobile. She sailed a few hours later with instructions to watch the coast and islands east of Key West, and to seize the steamer Bermuda if the filibusters should come within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Bermuda sailed from New-York a few days ago with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. It is expected that the Bermuda will take men from one of the Florida keys, as it is known that a large number of Cubans are on one of the many keys east of Key West.

The steamer Three Friends slipped out of the harbor a few nights ago. She is regarded with suspicion here, and many think she has some connection with the Bermuda's present voyage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—The little alleged filibustering steamer Commodore, which left this port March 13 for Tampa with a cargo of arms and ammunition, returned here to-day minus the cargo and twenty-three of her crew of thirty-one men.

The officers will say nothing, but the steward, who is a Charleston man, says when in the Florida Keys the Commodore experienced bad weather, and struck a snag, which caused the ship to leak so badly that it was necessary to throw all of her cargo and much of her coal overboard. The crew became alarmed, and twenty-three insisted on leaving the ship in boats. These twenty-three were Cubans. His story is not credited.

REBEL LEADER PEREZ KILLED.

Cuban Insurgents Said to Have Hanged Sixteen Peasants.

MADRID, March 22.—A dispatch from Havana states that the rebel leader Perez was killed and the insurgent chief Verona wounded in their last encounter with the troops. The dispatch adds that the rebels have hanged near Guanes sixteen peasants of Spanish origin.

The representative of The United Press learns that the Government has decided not to buy the cruisers that were offered to it by Glasgow builders. The Spanish Naval Commission that was sent to England to examine the vessels has made a report against them, adding that most of the warships now on sale in England are not of the type or tonnage required by Spain.

Browning's Son Lends a Palace.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Barrett Browning, "egregio figlio" of the "grande e genialissimo poeta inglese," is the most popular man in Venice just now for the magnificent manner in which he responded to the request made to him to lend the Rezzonico Palace for the ball given in aid of the Society of the Croce Rossa—a charitable association to which belongs some of the noblest Italian ladies.

The fête was organized on a scale worthy of its setting. Nothing like it has been seen in Venice for a century. The palace has been finely restored throughout by Mr. Browning, the walls of the drawing rooms covered with rich brocades woven purposely in Venetian looms.

On this occasion the great ballroom was the centre of attraction. Its ceiling is painted by Tiepolo, its walls are paneled with mirrors, the door supported by colossal figures of Alessandro Vittoria. A candelabrum holding four hundred wax candles and numerous side lights illuminated the scene. Thirty musicians formed the orchestra.

Some eight hundred guests assembled. The ladies were splendidly dressed. A number of dominos in the crowd gave a further Venetian character to the pageant. The marble staircase, wide enough for ten persons to walk abreast, was lined with rows of camelias and roses. The lower portion of the palace was lit with electric light. Under the pillared portico of colored marbles are the Doges' reception rooms. These were filled with tropical plants, and the great fountain was illuminated.

A tombola was held during the revels. Queen Margherita sent a superb silver coffeepot to be raffled for; the Duchess of Genoa a picture. The sum realized was 17,000f. The Municipality has publicly thanked Mr. Browning for the liberality and splendor of his hospitality.

THE MORGUE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Corrections Department to Find Out About the Sale of Bodies.

When Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital was dismissed for alleged irregularities, it was rumored that the affairs at the Morgue would soon undergo an investigation.

It seems likely now that Capt. White, Keeper of the Morgue, will come in for an investigation at the hands of the Commissioners. President Croft said yesterday that there had been no special investigation into the Morgue affairs beyond what had been inquired into at the time of Warden O'Rourke's dismissal, but that an investigation was to be set on foot soon.

Capt. White receives a salary of a little more than $40 a month. He is said to have accumulated a small fortune.

Charges have been made, in an indefinite way, for many years, that a traffic in bodies was carried on at the Morgue with medical colleges and private practitioners. A saloon keeper named Walsh was indicted by the Grand Jury several years ago for acting as a go-between in the purchase of a body by a Lexington Avenue physician for $150. The case was never brought to trial.

The following table shows the disposition of bodies taken from the Morgue in 1895:

	Buried by Friends.	Buried by City.	Anatomical Purposes.	Total.
January	258	320	153	731
February	228	295	81	604
March	242	305	96	643
April	240	427	64	701
May	236	292	83	611
June	209	365	55	629
July	243	380	70	693
August	251	422	41	714
September	208	324	50	582
October	244	250	94	588
November	188	181	120	489
December	203	246	77	526
Total	2,720	3,807	984	7,511

Over 13 per cent. of the bodies were used for anatomical purposes. The colleges supplied are the University of New-York, Bellevue, Physicians and Surgeons, Polyclinic, Post-Graduate, Homeopathic, the Woman's College on Fifteenth Street, and the Woman's College on Fifty-fourth Street. The bodies that legitimately go for anatomical purposes are those which are identified but not taken care of.

It is understood that Capt. White, who is a veteran, will make a strong fight against the charges.

TO DIVIDE THE POLICE PRECINCT.

Commissioners Parker and Grant Visit Morrisania.

Police Commissioners Parker and Grant visited the Morrisania Police Station yesterday afternoon. They drove over the Thirty-third Precinct for the purpose of deciding whether, as has been urged for several years, the territory is too large for one precinct. They returned satisfied that the precinct should be divided. The work will be pushed forward without delay.

The Thirty-third District is bounded on the north by One Hundred and Seventieth Street, on the east by Long Island Sound and the Harlem River, on the south by the Harlem River, and on the west by Jerome Avenue.

The district contains nearly 4,000 acres, has 25 miles of paved streets, 15 miles of macadam road and 25 miles of dirt road, a total of 65 miles of road to be patrolled by 100 men. The precinct has 116 men, under Capt. Creeden, a number of whom are detailed to special duty.

It is proposed by the Commissioners to divide the precinct at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The upper half will be watched by the present force, and the station house in the old Morrisania Town Hall will be used. A new force of 100 men will be detailed to the new precinct. A four-story brick building at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue will probably be rented for a station house.

TWO BARKS THAT ARE MISSING.

Supposed that They Were Lost at Sea—Carried Thirty Men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Two Philadelphia barks, Havana and Robert S. Patterson, have been given up for lost, together with their crews, numbering thirty persons. The Havana sailed Feb. 2 from Philadelphia for Cuba in command of Capt. Rice, who had with him a crew of eleven men. She passed out at the Delaware Capes for her destination the day following, and from that day to this she has not been heard from.

The passage is usually made in fourteen days. She carried a thousand tons of coal, shipped by the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company for the American Gas Works in Havana. The Havana was built at Bath, Me., in 1879. She was 159 feet long, 33½ feet beam, and 15½ feet deep of hold.

The other vessel, the Patterson, sailed from Punta Gorda, Fla., Jan. 23 for Baltimore, in command of Capt. Tunnell. She was loaded with phosphate rock, one of the most dangerous and undesirable of cargoes, being of a dead-weight character, and with the power of absorbing water which might reach it through a leak. There was a crew of about eighteen men on her. The Patterson was built at Millbridge, Me., in 1891, Capt. Tunnell being the managing owner.

Specimens of a Curious Race.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Calcutta has been amused of late by several guests of the Government of India, savage Andamanese, who are aborigines of the great penal settlement in the Bay of Bengal. These pigmies are representatives of the few thousands of Negritos still left—a race that once covered the lands and islands from the jungles of South India away by the Malay Peninsula, Burma, and the Western Pacific, to Australasia.

Short of cannibalism, the Andamanese are at the bottom of the scale of civilization, and are therefore of great ethnological interest. Each of the ten tribes on the fifteen islands has a language of its own, but all go naked, all live in common till marriage when monogamy is enforced, and all have as yet failed to learn from the missionaries and chaplains, who have spasmodically sought to teach and clothe them.

Choosing a headman, they frequently attack the convict settlement with their poisoned arrows. Hence the policy of the authorities to catch and send parties of their warriors up to Calcutta from time to time in the hope of taming them. Dressed in scarlet tunics and knickerbockers, the pigmy negroes have been feasting, dancing, and shooting before Earl and Countess Spencer, who are visitors at Government House. At Belvedere, the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Andamanese were taught to blow soap bubbles, in which they greatly delighted.

Absent-Minded Man Paid the Fares.

From The Chicago Record.

There is an absent-minded man on the West Side. Sunday he boarded an eastbound cable train in West Madison Street. He was smoking a cigar and stood on the front platform. The conductor came forward from his position on the rear platform, and the absent-minded man had his fare ready in his hand. At the next crossing another man got on the front platform. The conductor thrust his hand through the door for the new fare. The absent-minded man drew a nickel from his pocket and laid it on the waiting palm. The new "fare" saw the proceeding, and for reasons best known to himself said nothing. At the next crossing the proceeding was repeated, and at the next and the next. Whenever a new man got on the platform the absent-minded man was ready with another fare. At Desplaines Street he got off, and the conductor and the members of the free list talked the strange occurrence over. "I guess he was thinkin' about something," the conductor said.

Too Early Coming of the Birds.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Reports come from Delaware County, Penn., that since last Sunday morning flocks of blackbirds, swallows, and an occasional robin and bluebird, which seem to have been tempted to make their northward migration prematurely from their snug Winter quarters in the South by delusive warm weather, have been driven by hunger to join the crows in foraging among the corn shocks and upon the beech nuts remaining on the trees. The blackbirds have become very tame through their hunger, and fly around the houses disputing with the sparrows for crumbs. The snow-covered fields afford no food for them.

Choosing Olympian Contestants.

ATHENS, March 22.—From 35,000 to 40,000 persons witnessed the preliminary contests yesterday and to-day for the purpose of selecting champions to represent Greece in the Olympian games, which will open here April 5. King George, Crown Prince Constantine, and Prince George personally supervised the race from Marathon. The distance is twenty-five miles, and the road is a rough one. The time of the winner was 3:00:18. The winner in the diskos throwing scored 39 meters. The diskos weighed two kilograms.

FOR ARGUMENT, NOT ARMS

LORD SALISBURY WRITES OF THE PROSPECTS OF ARBITRATION.

Tells Those Who Asked for a Treaty Providing for Arbitration of All Disputes Between This Country and Great Britain that Both Governments Are Already Considering the Matter—Hopeful Words from the Prime Minister.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir James Stansfeld, who was Chairman of the recent demonstration in Queen's Hall in favor of the principle of arbitration in all disputes between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says:

I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the Government of the United States.

SALISBURY.

The memorial referred to contained the following:

Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations, and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace.

In moving the adoption of the memorial, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly President of the Local Government Board, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister, and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting that no time may be lost in taking action thereupon.

He said that almost twenty-eight years ago he enlisted the almost unanimous vote of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration on the Alabama claims. At that time the first cable had just been laid, and Cyrus Field telegraphed the whole of his speech across the Atlantic. The speech was apparently so heavy that it broke the cable. Since that time about forty arbitrations had taken place, in ten of which the United States was concerned and in eight Great Britain was a party. Great Britain in 1884 negotiated a treaty of commerce with Venezuela, in which, for the first time, there was an arbitration clause; but the treaty was not ratified, as Mr. Gladstone's Government went out and the Foreign Office permanent officials, he believed, thwarted his well-meant effort.

In its issue to-morrow The Daily News, under the caption of "A Break in the Clouds," will deal with Lord Salisbury's reply to Sir James Stansfeld, which it describes as the most hopeful word that has been had for a long time from the Prime Minister. The paper says it hopes that no efforts will be spared to press the consideration by the Government of the memorial into action.

The Daily News elsewhere traces the arbitration movement from the resolutions adopted by the American Congress in 1890, and the House of Commons in 1893, and from President Cleveland's message in the latter year. It proceeds:

When Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister he took the matter up, with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet. He intimated to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, that should President Cleveland act upon the resolution of Congress, which requested him to invite negotiations with this Government with a view to establish a system of arbitration, the British Government would welcome such an invitation. Since then nothing has been done. We hope that Lord Salisbury's letter means that substantive proposals have been made.

The Chronicle will to-morrow congratulate Lord Salisbury on the action he has taken to secure arbitration, and will say it devoutly hopes that the United States will reciprocate Great Britain's offer of goodwill.

NO CONSPIRACY IN PERU.

Public Opinion Will Shatter Attempts to Destroy Public Order.

PANAMA, March 12.—The Panama Star and Herald says: "In reference to the recent cable news from Peru that a conspiracy had been unearthed and many were arrested, we translate the following from El Tiempo of Lima:

"'There are rumors in circulation in this city that a conspiracy is on foot, but it is absolutely untrue. The only ones who could conspire against the Government would be the Pierolists themselves, who have not obtained from their leader all they have dreamed of, but they are so few and of so little significance that they are not to be feared.

"'There is always one or more discontented, but they will keep their grievances to themselves and will not dare to disturb public order. All Arequipa desires peace; it is an industrious town that never lived off its incomes, but wishes to enlarge its industries, to which peace is the only thing that gives guarantees to honest labor.

"'If really there are threats of disturbing public order, public opinion will shatter them, because, as we have said, everybody wants peace and does not desire to see a repetition of last year's horrible scenes, of which all the town were the victims.'"

Menelek's Demands Excessive.

ROME, March 22.—The Italia says that Gen. Baldissera, the Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Africa, has broken off the peace negotiation with King Menelik, the latter's demands being excessive. They include the payment by Italy of 25,000,000 lire in gold.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador at London, had a long interview yesterday with Prime Minister Salisbury at the latter's London residence, 20 Arlington Street. The subject of the interview was the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

—The Government of Venezuela has granted to Gen. Elroy Alfaro, President of Ecuador, the medal known as the "Busto del Libertador, (Bust of the Liberator,)" one of the most highly prized medals of Venezuela.

Enoch Arden Up to Date.

From The London Telegraph.

Some few days back a lady who believed herself to be a widow suddenly received, under peculiar circumstances, a visit from her husband, who, one night during the Commune, in 1871, disappeared completely—as, indeed, did many others at that time. At the meeting between husband and wife the former was muffled up, and consequently not recognized by his spouse, who sent him about his business. He eventually obtained a hearing, at which he explained that a relative had died, leaving a small property to her and the husband, whom she supposed dead. After conveying this piece of news the strange visitor received more attention, and the woman readily consented to go next morning in his company to a notary's office, where the title deeds would be given over to her. All went well until the pair were safely inside the lawyer's room, when the mysterious stranger threw aside the wrappings with which he had previously enveloped himself, and the astonished wife then beheld her husband. So overcome was she by the apparition that she mechanically signed various papers set before her, without inquiring into their contents. Once outside the office the man turned to his wife and said, "You have just put your signature to certain documents without which I could not enter into possession of the property left me. That is all I want of you. Good-bye." Thereupon the husband jumped into a cab, and has not been seen since.

Why Their Meeting Was Postponed.

From The Boston Transcript.

Here is a true story of coincidence, which, in view of the state of the streets, lately, may be regarded as interesting rather than remarkable:

Mr. W. of one of our suburbs, who, with his partner, Mr. S., had intended to take a business trip to New-York on Monday morning last, was unable, on account of a slight accident the Sunday before, to keep his engagement. A telegram was therefore sent to Mr. S.:

"Slipped on ice; strained back. Meet you in New-York Wednesday. W."

What was the amazement of Mr. W. to receive, while his messenger was on the way to the office, a dispatch from his partner, as follows:

"Lame back; slipped on ice. Meet you in New-York Wednesday. S."

SENATOR PERKINS IS CONTENTED.

Thinks California Too Far West to Get the Vice Presidency.

United States Senator George C. Perkins of California has written a letter to the editor of a Republican paper in his State thanking him for sending him clippings from the newspapers in which his name was mentioned for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency, and adding:

"I cannot fail to feel flattered at such a compliment as that which has been paid me in placing my name before the people as has been done. It has been more than flattering to learn how the proposition has been received. I shall always remember with most sincere gratitude the numerous expressions of confidence and friendship which I have received during the past week. Though there is no possibility that the desires so warmly expressed will be realized, my friends may be assured that their kindness and good-will can never be forgotten.

"I am of the opinion that it will not be possible to go so far West for a candidate for Vice President. Indeed, I do not think that either of the candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the Nation can be drawn from States west of Iowa. With a Presidential candidate from the middle West, of scholarly attainments, eminent in statesmanship and of unquestioned honesty, and with the Vice Presidential candidate from New-England or New-York, I think that the Republican Party would sweep the country.

"I am of the opinion that California should send to the National Convention a delegation of representative men who shall be entirely unpledged, and, in consequence, left free to vote for the best men brought forward for nomination. The State will thus be placed in a position to make its influence felt, and will be able to work for the best interests of the entire country. Besides, it may thereby secure the power to name a Cabinet officer, which would, perhaps, prove of more benefit to the entire Pacific coast than to have a Vice President chosen from that State.

"My name has been brought forward as a possible candidate for Vice President, without any consultation with me, and, in fact, the movement was started without my knowledge. How far it has progressed I do not know. The position which I occupy confers high honor, and is one which gives an opportunity for usefulness that I have taken advantage of to the extent of my power. It presents a field which is wide, and in which it is perhaps possible for me to secure as many benefits for the Pacific coast as I could in any other. Though my own preference is for work in this field, I shall always gratefully remember those who have desired to give me higher honors."

FELL DOWN STAIRS WITH A THIEF.

Mrs. Colligan Found Him Taking Her Money, and Held Him for the Police.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 22.—Mrs. Annie Colligan, wife of John Colligan, a saloon keeper at 74 First Street, had a desperate struggle with a burglar at 1 o'clock this morning and managed to hold him, despite the fact that they both fell down stairs during the struggle.

The Colligans live over the saloon. Colligan is a cripple, and Mrs. Colligan conducts the saloon. She is in the habit of cashing checks for railroad employes. As the freight handlers of the Pennsylvania were paid Saturday, Colligan drew $1,500 from the bank Saturday morning. This was all paid out during the day except $354.

When the saloon closed, Mrs. Colligan put this money and the checks she had cashed in a satchel. She took the money to her room at 1 o'clock, and, placing the satchel on the bed, returned to the saloon to give her husband the keys. When she went back to her room, she found a man taking the money from the satchel.

Mrs. Colligan is a woman of much vigor and strength, and without giving the man a chance to recover from his surprise, she grappled with him. They proved to be about equally matched, and the man's efforts to get away from her were futile. He dragged her into the hallway, however, where they tripped and fell down the stairs. Mrs. Colligan still retained her hold of the man, though he dealt her two powerful blows in the face.

The noise of the struggle brought several men from the saloon to Mrs. Colligan's aid. They seized the burglar and held him until the arrival of the police, when he was taken to the Gregory Street Police Station, where he was recognized as James Barrett, alias John Moore, whose picture is No. 818 in the Rogues' Gallery. The stolen money was found on him.

BOYS CONFESS TO BURGLARIES.

Four Harlem Lads Arrested Yesterday by the Police.

Detectives Beasley and McCue of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night arrested four boys, all under fifteen years old, who are charged with robbing Dumrauf & Wickes, butchers' fixture manufacturers, at 338 East One Hundred and Second Street, Saturday night. The boys are also charged with entering an auction store at 1,987 Second Avenue, and a junk shop, kept by an Italian, at 419 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

At the auction store the boys found a gross of silver spoons and a quantity of other goods, worth $100. They packed the goods away in a bag in the cellar ready for removal. They were found there when the robbery was discovered yesterday morning and reported to the police.

The police made an investigation, when the robberies of the three places were reported yesterday, and found James McNab, fourteen years old, of 1,991 Second Avenue, whom they arrested on suspicion. They afterward arrested John Smith, thirteen years old, of 416 East One Hundred and Second Street; John Heins, thirteen years old, of 1,997 Second Avenue, and Robert McMasters, fifteen years old, of 303 East One Hundred and Third Street. The boys confessed to the three burglaries. The boys were sent to the care of the Gerry Society.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE CAIRO.

Gen. Kitchener and Slatin Pasha Leave for the Soudan.

CAIRO, March 22.—Gen. Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and Slatin Pasha of the Army Intelligence Department, started last night for Wady Halfa, the Egyptian post on the boundary of Soudan. The North Staffordshire Regiment, numbering 900 officers and men, started to-day for Girgeh, where it will embark on steamers for the journey up the Nile for Wady Halfa.

A Sikh regiment from India, that is ultimately to take part in the operations, arrived at Mombasa, East Africa, March 15. It will remain there for a time, and will be employed in operations against one of the native chiefs who is in rebellion against the British.

Seven thousand Bedouins and three British battalions have been organized to join the Soudan expedition. This will make a total of 19,000 men forming the expedition.

Three Pensacola Men Missing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 22.—Barto Marzon, Charles Peake, and William Tharp, who went out on the bay to secure timber last Tuesday, have not been heard of since the high wind of Friday. Searching parties found to-day the oars, rudder, and sail of their boat and the hats and some of the clothing of the men drifting in the bay. All are married and leave families in this city.

Assistant Bishop for Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 22.—The Right Rev. M. J. Koben, D. D., was consecrated to-day Coadjutor Bishop of the Scranton Diocese. The ceremony began in St. Peter's Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning, and lasted nearly four hours. The vast auditorium was crowded to the doors, and thousands would have liked to have secured tickets of admission, but were unable to do so.

Steamship Sagamore Still Aground.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Belgian steamship Sagamore, from Philadelphia for Havana, which struck near Liston's, in the Delaware Bay yesterday, while trying to avoid collision with a passing vessel, still remains hard and fast. Lighters have been sent to the vessel.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

PORT PERRY, Ontario, March 22.—The building occupied by James Wallace, tailor, and Newtown Brothers, publishers, was destroyed by fire last night. John Mosure, a young foundryman who was assisting the firemen, was killed by a falling wall.

SAW ARMENIANS KILLED

REFUGEE DALMAJIAN TELLS OF TURKISH ATROCITIES.

In Marsovan Soldiers Attacked Their Victims in the Market and in the Street, but Entered Only Four Houses—While the Massacre Was Going on Turks Called from the Mosques that the Armenians Were Killing Turks.

Mihram Dalmajian, an Armenian refugee who recently escaped from Turkey, is staying in an Armenian boarding house at 390 Third Avenue with two of the companions who escaped with him. There were four in the company, but one went West a few days ago to teach in a school.

Mr. Dalmajian speaks good English, having been educated in the American College in Anatolia. This college is in the town of Marsovan, which contains 24,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are Armenians.

"The massacre in Marsovan," said Mr. Dalmajian to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "occurred on Nov. 15 last. For a week before that date we all knew that something was going to happen. The Turkish soldiers who had been quartered in the surrounding villages were recalled to Marsovan. These soldiers are very ignorant and can keep nothing to themselves. When they saw anything on the counter of an Armenian store they helped themselves. Then when they were asked for payment, they would reply: 'You will get all the payment you want in a day or two.'

"The first thing done on the morning of the massacre was to put a guard of Turkish soldiers around the American College. This was to protect the college from attack. Two or three houses in the town in which naturalized American citizens lived were also guarded, though these naturalized citizens were Armenians by birth.

"The Turkish soldiers began by killing in cold blood all the Armenians whom they found in the market. They did this partly with guns, partly with bayonets, and partly with hatchets. Then they murdered all the Armenians whom they found in the streets. They did not, however, enter any Armenian houses except four, where several women were assaulted and killed.

"Meanwhile, each of the five mosques in the town had a Turk crying out every few minutes that the Armenians were sacking the mosques and killing the Turks. This added greatly to the public excitement, and added the Turkish populace to the soldiery.

"Only 100 persons were killed in all at the massacre in Masovan. It was freely acknowledged by the soldiers that the Armenians were killed by direct orders from Constantinople. There are altogether 2,500,000 Armenians under Turkish dominion, and if they remain under that rule for ten years longer they will be exterminated or converted to Mohammedanism.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 Armenians have been massacred up to the present time. The Governor of the district is now busy arresting all the young Armenian men whom his soldiers or police find in the streets. The result of this measure is that all the young men are keeping in the house, and sending out the old men to buy food.

"So far, the great bulk of the Armenians have managed to subsist on their Winter stores of food, but in two months more these supplies will have run out, and then nothing but starvation awaits the Armenian inhabitants of Asia Minor. They have no crops and they have no money. The young men cannot go out to work without the risk of capture, and of being kept in jail until they are massacred there."

"What remedy do you propose? Would you like a Russian protectorate?" asked the reporter.

"No. The Russians are in some respects worse than the Turks. Most of the Armenians are either Gregorians or Protestants, and they are all proud of their race. The Russians have a craze for obliterating every shade of race or religious distinction, and, in short, of Russianizing all the peoples who come under their control.

"What the Armenians would like best would be a Christian Governor appointed by the great powers of Europe and responsible to them for the lives and properties of the Armenians whom he governed. I cannot say whether we shall get any relief until it is useless."

Armenians Killed in a Brawl.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date: "The day before yesterday an Armenian, having wounded with a pistol shot a Mussulman at Kilis, a brawl took place between Mussulmans and Armenians. Of the latter, eight were killed and ten wounded. Four Mussulmans were wounded. The men who caused the trouble were sent to prison for trial.

MURDERER LYNCHED BY A MOB.

William Murphy Taken from the Huntsville, Tenn., Jail at Night.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 22.—A mob of thirty men at midnight last night obtained William Murphy from the Scott County jail at Huntsville, Tenn., by stratagem, and hanged him to a tree in the public square not 100 feet from the jail. Murphy was in prison awaiting trial for shooting "Bill" Bowlin, a miner at Pioneer, three weeks ago. The Circuit Court was in progress at the time, but Murphy's case had not been reached.

The lynchers, with the exception of the leader, who was unknown to the officers, wore handkerchiefs about the lower part of their faces. One of the party aroused the jailer with the declaration that he was a certain Deputy Sheriff with a prisoner. A gun was thrust in Jailer Ellis's face as he opened the door, and his keys were demanded. He refused to produce them, but his daughter, who appeared in the office, was frightened into producing them, by seeing a dozen guns leveled at her.

The mob did its work so noiselessly that the villagers were not apprised of the deed till this morning, when they behld a ghastly sight at their very doors. The helpless wretch was dragged out of his cell, praying continually and pleading with his grim executioners for his life. He asked them not to choke him to death.

Not a word was spoken, and the murderer was given no opportunity to make a confession, for the crime he committed was seen by several personal witnesses. The lynchers, who are unknown, disappeared like shadows after the lynching.

Missing Man's Skeleton Found.

MONTVILLE, Conn., March 22.—Joshua Chapman, seventy-five years old, of North Waterford, disappeared from his home Sept. 25 of last year. A skeleton was found yesterday in the woods near here, and it has been identified as that of the old man. It is believed that Chapman perished from exposure.

An Aged Suicide.

WAYLAND, N. Y., March 22.—Mrs. Mary Samhammer, aged seventy-seven years, committed suicide by hanging this morning. She lived with her son about three miles from here. When her son and his wife returned from church they found the fire out and his mother absent. They both began a search and found the old lady hanging from a ladder in the barn.

Probably Killed by a Train.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 22.—George J. Bassett of Southport was brought here about 1 o'clock this morning and died at the hospital at 2 o'clock. It is supposed that he was struck by a train.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—8:30 A. M.—62 Cortlandt Street; Richard Kuby; damage trifling.

—1:10 P. M.—8 West Nineteenth Street; Mrs. L. Mitchell; no damage.

—6:30 P. M.—76 West One Hundred and First Street; unoccupied flat; damage, $10.

—7 P. M.—34 Canal Street; tenement, S. Bloom; damage, $50.

—8 P. M.—9 East Tenth Street; chimney fire; damage trifling.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delabole, Havre March 14, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. South of Fire Island at 10:40 P. M.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Quan Judge.

William Quan Judge, who was President of the American Theosophical Society, died of consumption, Saturday, at 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He had been ailing for some time, when last May the disease which ended his life was determined. He went on a Southern tour, hoping to regain his health, but returned home last month, to rapidly fail beyond chance of recovery.

Mr. Judge was born in Dublin. His father was a prominent Freemason, and, although the son never joined the order, he was an ardent student of the history and workings of it.

Coming to America when he was thirteen years old, Mr. Judge was admitted to the bar in 1872, after he had been a law clerk in the office of George P. Andrews, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. He had, when he was qualified to practice law, been naturalized as an American citizen one month. His first professional alliance was as a member of the firm of Olcott, Gonzalez & Judge. He subsequently practiced alone. This partnership brought him into close relationship with Col. H. S. Olcott, and resulted in acquaintanceship with Mme. H. P. Blavatsky. When Col. Olcott and she founded, Sept. 7, 1875, the first Theosophical society in America, Mr. Judge was one of the fifty-six charter members, and became one of its most active workers. The headquarters of the society were then at Mme. Blavatsky's residence, 46 Irving Place.

Three years later Col. Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky went to India, and the society languished, but it was reorganized in 1883 by Mr. Judge, who formed the Aryan Theosophical Society as the local branch, and established branches elsewhere. An object of the society was to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the physical laws of man.

Mrs. Annie Besant made charges of fraud against Mr. Judge in 1891, when the Aryan Theosophical Society, through disaffection, was on the point of dissolution, and the sentiment engendered then resulted a year ago in the American Theosophical Society withdrawing from the International Theosophical Society.

The disagreement between Mrs. Besant and Mr. Judge had its origin in events that followed the death of Mme. Blavatsky, May 8, 1891. She was cremated, but Mrs. Besant, at a public meeting in London in August of that year, charged that letters that she received, and which purported to be from the spirit world, were written by Mr. Judge.

This accusation led to a demand for Mr. Judge's resignation. He went to London with Col. Olcott and Mrs. Besant, and her contention that the correspondence she branded as forgeries on the Mahatmas was maintained by her.

A final test was agreed upon, and Mrs. Besant acquiesced in an attempt to reopen communications with "the masters." A question in an envelope was put in a cabinet in an apartment formerly occupied by Mme. Blavatsky, and after a time the envelope was broken, and on the communication was "Yes—and hope," written in red chalk. There was also what was accepted as the mystic seal of the Mahatmas.

Although Mrs. Besant's suspicions were apparently disposed of as groundless, and in spite of concert of interest and action which lasted between Col. Olcott, Mr. Judge, and Mrs. Besant, for some time the "High Priestess of Theosophy's," skepticism was not overcome, and in February, 1895, she renewed her charges of trickery and fraud. This resulted in the secession of the American society, and the Presidency of it fell to Mr. Judge. When the nature of the malady that brought death was manifest he had been so active in the cause that the membership in America had passed 400,000.

Mr. Judge in 1874 married Miss Ella M. Smith, who survives him. They were childless.

Claude F. Wright will act as President until there is an election to choose Mr. Judge's successor.

Funeral services will be held to-day at Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, and Mr. Judge's body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., in the afternoon.

Edward Schwalbach.

Edward Schwalbach, who was buried Saturday, was one of Brooklyn's old time residents and one of its widely known German citizens. He was born in Coblentz, Germany, in 1823. When the insurrection occurred, in 1846, he was a student at Heidelberg University, but he left school to join the insurgent party, and had command as a Colonel. After the outbreak had been quelled, in 1847, a price was set upon Schwalbach's head, and, in company with Carl Schurz and other refugees, he embarked for America in a sailing vessel, which took ninety days to make the passage.

During all his lifetime Mr. Schwalbach was on terms of intimacy with Carl Schurz and that coterie of prominent Germans with which Mr. Schurz was identified. Upon his arrival in this country Mr. Schwalbach went to Brooklyn to live, and maintained his residence in that city until his death. He engaged in the dry goods business in Williamsburg, and, after acquiring a competency, retired about twenty years ago. He was active in Republican politics in the Fourteenth Ward, and in his younger days was well known as an all-around athlete. He died last Wednesday night of a complication of diseases. He left a wife, who inherits all his real estate, and three sons, Edward, Charles, and Alexander, who have made the family name in Brooklyn almost synonymous with the word bicycles. Although of "high Dutch" extraction, and bred a Catholic, Mr. Schwalbach died a freethinker. His funeral service was said by the Rev. Miller Hagerman at the home of his youngest son, Alexander, on Friday night.

Dr. Theodore C. Heyl.

Dr. Theodore C.

PEQUODS' GOOD BOWLING

WON LONG ISLAND WHEELMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP BY ONE GAME.

The Tournament of the Cyclers in Brooklyn Proved a Big Success from the Start—John G. Landman of the Bushwick Wheelmen the Winner of The New-York Times's Medal for the Best Average by Careful, Regular Work.

As an experiment the bowling tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs proved a decided success and exceeded in interest the expectations of its promoters. It was managed by the Social Intercourse Committee, of which David M. Boe was the Chairman, William O. Tate Secretary and Treasurer, and F. G. Hedge. From the time the ball was set in motion by the New-Utrecht and Brooklyn

John G. Landman,

Bicycle Club bowlers, on the evening of Nov. 6, until the very last game, the struggle for supremacy was carried on with an earnestness seldom witnessed in a competition of the kind. The Bushwick Wheelmen set a fast pace, opening with a team score of 930, of which Morgan tallied 241, which remained the top scores of the season, and the team was only beaten out of the championship by the close margin of one game.

The Bushwick Wheelmen had the satisfaction of having one of their clubmates

Fred W. Niles.

win THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S average medal. John G. Landman was the fortunate bowler, and, though but a novice at the sport, was able to beat out such experienced cracks as McElroy of the Liberty Wheelmen and Meht of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

"Pompadour John," as the Bushwicks affectionately call their Captain, began his

Davison Forrest.

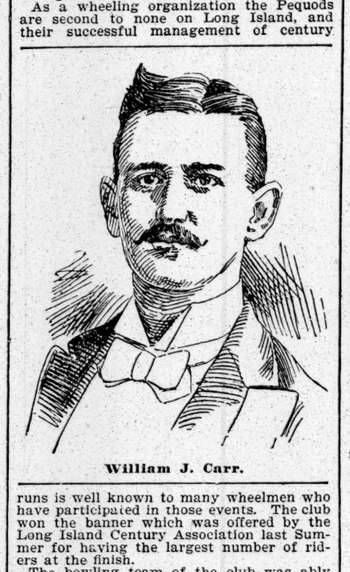
career on the alleys in the Fall of 1894, and in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs tournament of that year was a substitute. This season he played regularly, and, though handicapped at the beginning with a sore finger, he managed to keep within hailing distance of the leaders. Toward the latter part of the tournament he attained his true form, and his speedy twist ball landed him safely at the close, with a record of 161 24-27. Landman is an ardent cyclist, and holds the responsible position of Captain of the bicycle club.

Of the eight clubs that participated, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club was expected to make the best record. The club had an experienced team of bowlers. In fact, from the record the club had made in previous years in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs tournaments, it was expected that Capt. Anderson's men would have a walk-over. But the best they could do was to tie the Liberty Wheelmen for fourth place.

The Pequod Club Wheelmen are well deserving of the championship. From the start till the finish they played a brilliant game, and their enthusiasm for the sport had a stimulating effect wherever they appeared. The champions hail from the upper part of Brooklyn, where they have a well-furnished clubhouse, at Liberty and Pennsylvania Avenues. The club was organized Oct. 31, 1894, with 125 names on the membership roll. A new form of government has lately been adopted, which places the management of the club in the hands of a board of twelve Governors. These are W. A. Davis, E. W. Carritt, R. D. Thornton, T. L. Stewart, E. C. Looker, E. S. Powell, Jr., F. C. Rhodes, C. A. Powell, F. Boschen, Jr., Joseph Moran, Dawson Forrest, and William F. Carr. The officers are: President—William J. Carr; Vice President—Dawson Forrest; Secretary—Edward W. Carritt; Treasurer—Frank C. Rhodes. The steady growth of the organization will necessitate a larger clubhouse in the near future.

As a wheeling organization the Pequods are second to none on Long Island, and their successful management of century

Charles J. Baker.



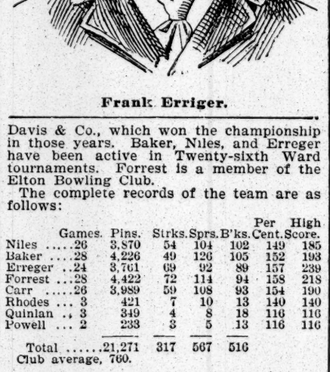
William J. Carr.

runs is well known to many wheelmen who have participated in those events. The club won the banner which was offered by the Long Island Century Association last Summer for having the largest number of riders at the finish.

The bowling team of the club was ably captained by M. J. Carr, who won his spurs in the Wholesale Drug Trade tournament during the seasons of 1893-4 and 1894-5. He played on the team from Parke, Davis & Co., which won the championship in those years. Baker, Niles, and Erreger have been active in Twenty-sixth Ward tournaments. Forrest is a member of the Elton Bowling Club.

The complete records of the team are as follows:

	Games.	Pins.	Strks.	Sprs.	B'ks.	Per Cent.	High Score.
Niles	26	3,870	54	104	102	149	185
Baker	28	4,226	49	126	105	152	193
Erreger	24	3,701	69	92	99	157	239
Forrest	28	4,422	72	114	94	158	218
Carr	26	3,989	59	108	93	154	190
Rhodes	3	421	7	10	13	140	140
Quinlan	3	349	4	8	18	116	116
Powell	2	233	3	5	13	116	116
Total	21	21,271	317	567	516		
Club average, 760.							



Frank Erriger.

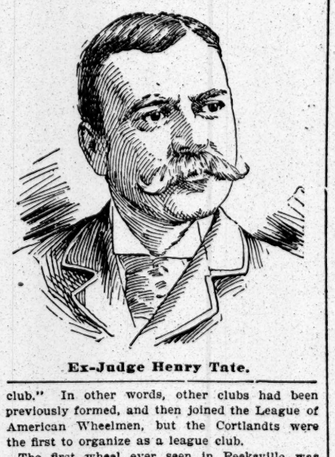
PEEKSKILL'S PIONEER CYCLE CLUB.

One of the First of the League of American Wheelmen.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 22.—During this present year bicycling will probably be more popular than it ever has been since the two-wheeled velocipede was first introduced in these United States. Away at the head of the procession are the enthusiastic wheelmen of Peekskill, which has the honor of being the present home of one of the oldest league clubs in the United States, and to-day it is as much alive as it was nearly two decades ago, when it was organized by a few pioneer wheelmen, who sat astride their tall wheels with exalted pride, and who were the wonder and admiration of the people of this village.

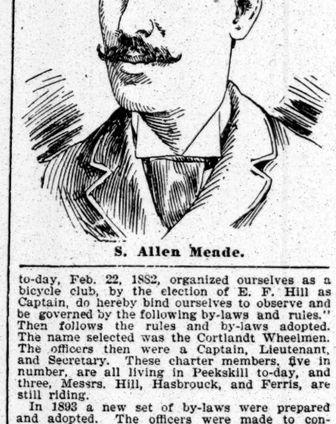
The Cortlandt Wheelmen was the first organization of wheelmen which began life as a "league club." In other words, other clubs had been previously formed, and then joined the League of American Wheelmen, but the Cortlandts were the first to organize as a league club.

The first wheel ever seen in Peeksville was brought here by a visitor, Percy Brown. In 1880, Mr. George F. Hussey, a well-to-do and popular young man of Peekskill, who recently died in New-Jersey, purchased a wheel. Among the enthusiasts were Edward F. Hill, Dudley C. Hasbrouck, and Seth Allen Meade. Messrs. Hill and Meade were soon taught to ride Mr. Hussey's wheel, and at once became the owners of their own handsome machines, which were made in Coventry, England, and called the Harvard. They came from Boston here, and cost $153 each. Mr. Meade's was a fifty-two-inch wheel, and Mr. Hill's a fifty-inch, and each weighed fifty-three pounds! Soon after Mr. Hasbrouck was the happy owner of the new



Ex-Judge Henry Tate.

Times Bowling Medal.
Best Individual Average Long Island Cycling Tourney.



Edward F. Hill.

"toy," followed by Edward F. Hodgkins and Judge Henry Tate and others.

The League of American Wheelmen was formed at Newport in 1880, in the Spring. In the Fall, Mr. Hill joined it, and became the first member from Peekskill.

THE TIMES's correspondent has before him the minute book of the Cortlandt Wheelmen.

On the first page is the following:

"Whereas, We, the undersigned, namely, E. F. Hill, G. A. Wadsworth, B. F. Ferris, S. F. Horton, (M. D.,) and D. C. Hasbrouck, having

S. Allen Mende.

to-day, Feb. 22, 1882, organized ourselves as a bicycle club, by the election of E. F. Hill as Captain, do hereby bind ourselves to observe and be governed by the following by-laws and rules." Then follows the rules and by-laws adopted. The name selected was the Cortlandt Wheelmen. The officers then were a Captain, Lieutenant, and Secretary. These charter members, five in number, are all living in Peekskill to-day, and three, Messrs. Hill, Hasbrouck, and Ferris, are still riding.

In 1893 a new set of by-laws were prepared and adopted. The officers were made to consist of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Captain and Lieutenant. The Cortlandt Wheelmen were at once, upon their organization, admitted to the League of American Wheelmen. They were given the number 21, which they hold to this day. In 1883, the year following its organization, there were fourteen members, including some of the best-known business and professional citizens of Peekskill. Some of its most prominent members have died. Among them are S. Norris Knapp, Fred R. Fowler, Jr., John Duffield Prince, and John J. Denike.

D. C. Hasbrouck, on Washington's Birthday, last month, rounded out his tenth year of consecutive service as Secretary of the Cortlandt Wheelmen.

George Halsted, son of Judge Halsted, was the first member to be elected by the five charter members, and was chosen March 16, 1882. The minutes of that same date state that the uniform of the club as adopted was olive brown stockings and breeches, with gray shirt and olive-brown jacket. At the next meeting, March 27, S. Allen Meade was elected. He was the second one to ride a wheel in Peekskill.

Feb. 27, 1883, a badge was adopted by the club. The history of the club from that time to the present date is the history of a live organization, always doing something to advance the cause of wheeling, having frequent club runs in the Spring, Summer, and Fall, and entertainments, "smokers," and "stags" in Winter, when the wheels were stored away. On April 17 of last year, after a spirited contest, the name of the club was changed from Cortlandt Wheelmen to Van Cortlandt Wheelmen. This was done to distinguish the name from the Cortland Wheelmen of Cortland County, in the western part of the State. The club was originally named after the town in which Peekskill is situated, Cortlandtown.

The Van Cortlandt Wheelmen to-day are flourishing, with a membership of fifty, a large number for the size of the village. On Tuesday evening of last week at the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for 1896: President—George A. Ferguson; Vice President—A. W. Wyatt; Secretary and Treasurer—D. C. Hasbrouck; Captain—John W. Snowden; Lieutenant—Edward Tompkins.

The membership of the club is not altogether composed of the pleasure riders. It has on its roll a number of racers, Philip Voght and Edward Tompkins being the most prominent. They have cups and medals galore, which they have won at home and abroad.

Among the most prominent members of the club are, besides the officers and others mentioned therein, Theodore O. Morton, J. Archibald Smith, Charles K. Free, Alexander A. Richmond, Robert Valentine, the local counsel at Peekskill; Edward A. Hodgkins, ex-Town Clerk Frank Manser, ex-Alderman Frank Vessells, William W. Knapp, John R. Boyd, George E. Briggs, President of the Board of Health; Dr. Perley H. Mason, President of the Board of Water Commissioners; Louis F. Mable, Fred I. Pugsley, Prof. A. D. Dunbar, Dr. E. D. Fuller, C. F. Barstow, William H. Wildey, and Orrin J. Loder.

HUGUENOTS WIN TWO GAMES.

Only One Game to be Played in the Westchester Tournament.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 22.—The Huguenot Wheelmen bowlers won two games last evening at the gymnasium from the Yonkers Bicycle Club's bowling team. The Huguenots have now played 16 games and won 12. Only one match remains to be played in the Westchester Cycle League tournament, which will take place to-morrow night at Tarrytown between the New-Rochelle Wheelmen and the Tarrytown Cycle Association. The Tarrytowns have played 14 games and won 10, so that if they win there will be a tie between the Tarrytowns and the Huguenots, to be bowled off by the two teams.

The prizes in the contest will be a trophy in the shape of a banner suitable for a clubhouse decoration and souvenir pins for the members of the winning team. There will also be prizes for best averages. Last night's score:

FIRST GAME.

HUGUENOT W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	YONKERS B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	3	3	138	Marsden	2	5	152
Doolittle	4	2	150	Back	1	2	96
Hewes	4	3	147	Curran	2	3	136
Hadden	1	3	128	Van Tassel	1	3	122
Carpenter	2	5	158	Burnham	0	3	102
Total	14	16	721	Total	6	16	608

FRAMES.

Huguenots ...61 135 200 290 355 440 504 578 643 721
Yonkers 44 96 167 246 317 361 431 494 562 608

Averages—Huguenots, 144 1-5; Yonkers, 121 3-5. Scorers—B. Badeau and W. H. Finch. Umpire—E. B. Banks.

SECOND GAME.

HUGUENOT W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	YONKERS B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	4	3	160	Burnham	3	6	174
Doolittle	2	3	142	Back	1	1	84
Hewes	4	3	170	Curran	4	1	132
Hadden	2	3	136	Van Tassel	2	1	133
Carpenter	3	3	146	Marsden	2	2	132
Total	15	15	754	Total	12	10	655

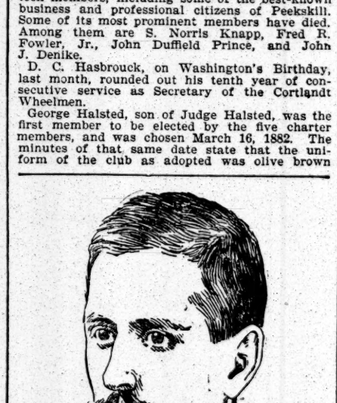
FRAMES.

Huguenots 79 156 236 318 387 458 524 627 693 754
Yonkers 50 132 205 277 331 376 433 501 564 655

Averages—Huguenots, 150 4-5; Yonkers, 131. Scorers—B. Badeau and W. H. Finch, Umpire—E. B. Banks.

Cycling on the Boulevard.

The Boulevard was about the only place in town suitable for cycling yesterday, and hundreds, if not thousands, must have ridden through during the afternoon. The roads in the Park were too soft even for pneumatic tires, and the same was true of Riverside Drive, although a few venturesome pedalers invaded the latter late in the day. Many women riders were out, half a dozen of the fair members of the Excelsior Cycle Club, led by Miss Carrie Blatt, being conspicuous for their natty up-to-date tailor-made wheeling gowns. Club riders were thick as flies in Summer time near the Grand Circle about 4 o'clock, and at the circle at One Hundred and Ninth Street were scores of pedalers with their wheels, gossiping and resting. "Ice Cream" Green of the Greenwich Wheelmen, one of the 150-mile riders in last year's TIMES relay, was one of the "scorchers" noticed on the Boulevard. Riverside men and members of the Century Wheelmen were frequently seen, the color of their uniforms making them particularly noticeable among the more sombre hues of the great unattached. Many pedestrians lined the walks of the Boulevard, and to them the procession of silent steeds and their masters furnished much of interest. One layman was heard to say: "If these cyclists keep on increasing they will jam this Boulevard full the first fine, warm Sunday."



Dudley Cook Hasbrouck.

Frank Erriger.

Edward F. Hill.

Proper Baths After Cycling.

The proper way to bathe after a cycle ride in warm weather has been described by an old-time wheelman as follows:

"There is a matter connected with cycling upon which there is considerable ignorance, strange as it may appear, and that is the proper kind of a bath to take following a spin. A rational bath is important from a health point of view, and the good work of the different organs of the body. After a long spin on the bicycle, where the rider perspires and is covered with the dust of the road, it is necessary not only to wash but refresh the skin. Many cyclists bathe in the ordinary manner, with hot or warm water and soap. Plunging into warm water and conscientiously rubbing themselves, they afterward feel enervated, weakened, and incapable of doing anything but sleep.

"What a wheelman needs after a ride is a very quick bath, or a shower with the water as cold as he can bear it, and then a long and vigorous rubbing with rough towels. If water with a little salt or alcohol in it is used, the tonic effects are increased. It is not necessary to plunge entirely into the water. A large sponge soaked in water rubbed over the body, followed by a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel, is sufficient. The feeling is one of exhilaration and lessens, if it does not entirely remove, any sense of fatigue."

Brooklyns Falling Behind.

Through some very excellent play in the inter-club pool tournament on Friday evening, the Kings County Wheelmen team secured a lead of 39 points over Brooklyn Bicycle Club men. The defeat of Beckwith by Dunne in the first game was one of the surprises of the evening. Beckwith, however, showed that he still possessed his championship stroke by defeating Skinner 75 to 40 in the third game. The scores of the series follow:

James Dunne, B. B. C.	6	11	5	6	8	4	8	7	7	13	—	75
J. T. Beckwith, K. C. W.	9	3	10	8	7	8	7	8	6	1	—	67

Umpire—H. P. Burt.

E. Skinner, B. B. C.	5	9	6	9	8	4	9	8	12	5	—	75
C. McLaren, K. C. W.	6	4	8	5	5	9	5	7	3	3	—	55

Umpire—Benjamin Rice.

E. Skinner, B. B. C.	1	4	13	6	6	1	13	0	4	—	48	
J. T. Beckwith, K. C. W.	13	11	2	8	8	11	0	15	7	—	75	

Umpire—W. J. Kenmore, Jr.

James Dunne, B. B. C.	4	12	4	4	2	12	4	5	0	—	47	
C. McLaren, K. C. W.	3	10	11	13	0	11	10	6	—	76		

Umpire—W. L. Garcia.

On Tuesday evening the tournament will proceed, with Beckwith and McLaren and Hobby and Fuller as the opposing pairs.

The Cycle Track at Athens.

The new cycle track at Athens for the Olympic games is made of cement, and will be 1,094 feet per lap, says an exchange. Its average width will be 23 feet, with 32 feet at the tape. The maximum banking of the turns is 4 feet. There will be seats for 4,000 spectators, but if necessary 6,000 can be accommodated. Seats will be reserved in the centre for the royal family and invited guests. The racing quarters will include storage for cycles, massage and bath rooms, and even bedrooms. The track will be lighted by electricity. The Hellenic Club will organize the races for the Olympic games.

Crescents' Wheeling Committee.

Cycling as a sport and pastime will receive more attention this season at the hands of the Crescent Athletic Club riders than has been the case in past seasons. A new Wheeling Committee, comprising Messrs. W. R. Thompson, Edward H. Walker, and J. F. Carlisle, has just been appointed, and these gentlemen say they will do their best to keep their department abreast of the times. Wheels will be kept for rent both at the club's town house, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and at the country house, at Bay Ridge. A race meet for members only may be held by the Crescents before the close of the season.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Charlie" Murphy rode two miles on a home trainer at the Cycle Club in Brooklyn on Saturday night. The exhibition was a part of an interesting programme arranged for the club members and their guests. Murphy has applied to the Racing Board for transfer to the professional class, it being his desire to sell some of the prizes won by him while an amateur and later as a Class B man.

—The next race in the series of armory contests for the championship of Company B, Eighth Regiment, will take place on Friday evening, April 3. The scores in the competition now stand as follows: Sergt. H. S. Lathrop, 7 points; C. E. Barnes, 7; E. E. Fischer, 5; C. M. McDonald, 3; G. W. Ott, 2; L. Weil, 1.

—The Monmouth County Board of Freeholders has decided to have built a new macadam road between Long Branch and Asbury Park. The work will be commenced as soon as the weather is favorable. Wheelmen particularly will be pleased to learn this news.

—Entry blanks are out for the bicycles races of the Excelsior Boat Club, to be held at the Clifton (N. J.) race track on Decoration Day. The entries close on May 26 with E. D. Cundell, Chairman of the Racing Board, Post Office Box 448, Paterson, N. J.

—A masquerade party will be given at 2,124 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Easter Monday by the recently organized Waverly Bicycle Club.

—Bicycle footmen are now the proper caper in aristocratic wheeling circles at Washington.

—Alex Schwalbach has resigned from membership in the Liberty Wheelmen.

Rapid Transit Chess.

At the City Chess Club a rapid-transit tournament was held yesterday, with the following entries: First Class—O. Roething, W. Huntington, J. Stappel, and L. Simpson. Second Class—Albert Widmer, C. A. Lawrence, and P. J. Doyle. Third Class—Von Taube, J. White, and A. Bayer. Fourth Class—Auguste Widmer and M. Hagen.

In the first encounter Auguste Widmer beat Bayer, Simpson beat Hagen, Lawrence beat Doyle, Roething beat White, Huntington won from Stapfer, and Albert Widmer beat Von Taube. In the second round Lawrence won from Albert Widmer, Roething beat Huntington, Simpson beat Auguste Widmer. In the third round Roething defeated Lawrence. Simpson a bye.

The final round resulted in a victory by Roething over Simpson. The prizes were then awarded as follows: First, Otto Roething; second, Louis Simpson; third, C. A. Lawrence.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Corporal Stevens Makes a Record in the Rapid-Firing Contest.

Corp. Stevens of Company F was the one marksman to earn special distinction at the regular weekly shoot of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club at the armory range Saturday evening. In the rapid-fire match he made a score of 88, which is the record for that style of shooting. This match is shot under particularly exacting conditions, reading as follows: "Time limit, one minute standing, one minute prone. Time to count from the command 'Fire!' All shots on the target to count. Five points penalty for a shot fired before the command 'Fire!' The executive officer will call audibly the last five seconds of the minute. Any shot fired after the word 'Fire!' shall be penalized 5 points. One prize to highest score on first entry. Two additional prizes to highest score on any entry. The winner of the first prize is ineligible for the latter."

The revolver and class matches were also shot on Saturday evening. The Adjutant's trophy was awarded to Company B, three of its officers making the highest aggregate score in the revolver match, the condition under which the prize was offered.

Five prizes were offered in the class match, in which each man has seven shots standing and seven prone. All scores having the same numerical value constitute a class. First prize is awarded to the man having the best score in the highest class, and so on to the fifth. The scores of the evening follow:

ADJUTANT'S TROPHY.

COMPANY B.

Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	21
Lieut. J. E. Schuyler	21
Lieut. H. M. Nesbitt	20
Total	62
Company I	59
Company H	58
Company K	57
Company D	47
Company F	42
Company E	20

REVOLVER MATCH.

Prize Winners.	Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Co. H	24
	Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A	23
	Major A. W. Conover, Field	22
Capt. G. W. Rand, Co. F		22
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K		22
Capt. F. G. Landon, Co. I		22
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Co. E		22
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt, Co. B		21
Lieut. J. E. Schuyler, Co. B		21
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr. N. C. S.		21

RAPID-FIRE MATCH.

(Prize Winners.)

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	39	49	88
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	42	39	81
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	44	36	80

CLASS MATCH.

(Prize Winners.)

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Co. C	35	34	69
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. G	34	34	68
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	34	67
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S.	34	32	66
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A	33	32	65

(Other Meritorious Scores.)

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Sergt. C. S. Comfort, Co. F	34	35	69
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Co. I	34	35	69
Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Co. H	34	34	68
Private B. B. McAlpin, Co. I	33	35	68
Private A. Stern, veteran	33	34	67
Corp. R. W. Kallock, Co. H	33	34	67
Corp. P. W. Perkins, Co. F	33	34	67
Sergt. W. F. Smith, Co. C	32	35	67

QUALIFIED AS EXPERTS.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Co. C	69	66
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A	69	62
Private A. Stern, veteran	68	64
Private G. F. Jacoby, Co. B	68	62
Private B. B. McAlpin, Co. I	68	61

QUALIFIED AS SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Private T. D. O'Connor, Co. I	32	33	65
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	31	34	65

YACHTING CENTRE OF EUROPE.

The Riviera Races Attracting Considerable Attention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 14.—The Riviera is at the present time not only the yachting centre of Europe, but it is the centre of fashion, and, what is of more interest to many people, it is the centre of royalty. Queen Victoria has just arrived at her favorite Mediterranean residence, Cimier, at Nice, and in that Mediterranean paradise are assembled the Prince of Wales and various less important notabilities. The Emperor and Empress of Austria are in the neighborhood. The Dowager Czarina is expected, and her father, the King of Denmark. The King of Sweden is coming, and among the lesser powers, the King and Queen of Saxony and the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. President Faure has already bestowed his patronage on the Riviera marine carnival and honored it with a squadron of iron-clads, and the sport has so far been more honored and, perhaps, pampered than any other sport.

The Prince of Wales is still followed by his good luck, and the Britannia has been winning again. But the Prince gets all the honor, while his Captain, "Jack" Carter, who sails the old Britannia to victory has to take "a back seat." The Afisa is still too tender for bad weather, and as for the Satanita, with a strong breeze she is always there to run off the wind because she cannot help it.

Our new measurement rule appears to have promoted more hostility in the Riviera than it is likely to create here. With two feet more load water line than Herreshoff's Niagara, Mr. Goelet's new Samphire is in a bad plight, according to the French rules, and even under our own rule the Niagara will probably not require to urge her speed. From every point of view twelve months will be a long lease for the novelty which was forced upon the Yacht Racing Association by meddlers who were innocent enough to believe the advice of our yacht designers had been arrived at by uninterested convictions. A new rule of measurement, with orders to build yachts according to it every twelve months, means rushing business for the yacht designers, and who can complain of their interested service.

Our forty-rater class will this season be limited to Fife's Isolde and Watson's Caress. Fife's Isolde is having an overhaul in Robertson Clyde building yard. The cutter is getting new hard-rolled copper sheathing and a longer and heavier mast, which, of course, means new and bigger canvas. The Caress has been wintering at Southampton, where she is having an overhaul and considerable improvements. What these may be is not explained, but since the Isolde "had the heels" of the Caress last season it is reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Watson has taken in hand to put the Caress on level terms with the Isolde.

Our twenty-raters, Herreshoff's Niagara, which is being put in commission for the season; Sibbick's new Samphire, built for Mr. Ogden Goelet, and Soper's new twenty for C. D. Rose, the eldevant challenger, will be supplemented by the last year's Audley, the design of which was attributed to Lord Dunraven, and Fife's fin and bulb keel Eucharis, which is having extensive improvements.

Samphire Keeps on Winning.

MONACO, March 22.—Most all the yacht racing on the Riviera thus far this season has been characterized by strong mistrals, or almost flat calms. The racing here to-day was perfectly uninteresting, owing to the fact that there was not enough wind to permit the yachts to finish before sundown. The regatta opened with the sun shining brightly and a faint breeze stirring. Soon after the start was made, the wind died away, and there was scarcely a ripple on the face of the sea. The Britannia, which was the first to cross the line, held the lead throughout the day, and won the race as dusk was closing in. The Afisa was second.

The race for the twenty-raters was won by Mr. Ogden Goelet's Samphire. The prize won by the Afisa yesterday in the race from Cannes to Nice, was £600. The prize won by the Samphire in the twenty-rater class was £400.

FLEETWOOD'S SPRING MEET.

A Large Number of Entries Received for the June Races.

Following its successful bid for patronage at the Grand Circuit meeting in September, the Driving Club of New-York has just received another proof of the high esteem in which "old Fleetwood" is held by trotting trufmen. After deciding to have a week of harness racing in the Spring circuit, and fixing the dates as June 2 to 5 inclusive, the Executive Committee of the club made another move which was somewhat venturesome. This was the offering of three purses worth $1,000 for the slow classes, and asking the horsemen to make entries for these on March 16.

It is easy enough to find owners and trainers who want to engage their prospective race winners for the Summer and Fall circuits, but the material for the early campaign is not so plentiful. In spite of this well-established fact, Fleetwood has had another triumph, and one that in some respects is more remarkable than the one which attended the early closing of its Grand Circuit events. In referring to the three classes that required nominations by last Monday in the issue of that date, THE NEW-YORK TIMES said: "Unless the mails are delayed, Secretary Hedges should have all the returns in by the last of the week." The full returns show that 102 entries have been made for these purses.

The pacers are most numerous, and thirty-nine young and untried members of the side-wheeler brigade have been nominated in the 3:00 class. Among them are several of local repute, such as Mrs. Jo, sold at auction by F. P. Olcott last June, and evidently repurchased, as she appears in the name of the financial magnate's dam at Bernardsville, N. J.; Ellerslie Maid, a filly, bred by D. S. Hammond of the Murray Hill Hotel, and, like Mrs. Jo, disposed of under the hammer for a good price, is another candidate for pacing honors. She is now owned by H. T. Dykman of White Plains, who takes recreation from his law practice in developing and sometimes driving his own fliers for the money.

The trotters muster thirty-three strong for the 2:30 class, and as some of these have no records, they are also named in the 3:00 class, which has thirty candidates. James Butler, President of the Driving Club of New-York, is a liberal patron for these, his entries being made in the name of Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown. While the local stables are well represented in this list, it will be noticed that the Southern contingent is also a large one. Young Roy Miller of Macon, Ga., who had the fast stallion Merman out last season, is among the trainers from that section who intends being out early again with his string. There are six more classes, with purses of $500 each, to complete the card for the June meeting at Fleetwood, but entries for these do not close till May 18.

The complete list of nominations for the three events is as follows:

2:30 class, Trotting; Purse, $1,000.—Grateful, 2:30, gr. g., by General Wilkes-Oxford Lass, and Ella Vola, b. m., breeding not given; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Philadelphia, Penn. Juno, (Juno Wilkes,) b. m., by Woodford Wilkes, dam by Swigert; W. J. Driscoll, Parkville, L. I., N. Y. Clara C., br. m., by Polonius-Jennie Roe, and Straightline, b. m., by Jerome Turner-Tricotrin; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Laurie, 2:29½, b. m., by Montgomery-Anna Day. Thomas K. Egbert, New-York. Sam Slick, ch. s., breeding not given; John Poland, Bridgeport, Conn. Alleppo, b. m., by Egotist; Edward Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Nictheroy, b. g., breeding unknown; William Craft, Passaic, N. J. Molly T., ch. m., by Royal W., dam by Dexter; John J. Timmins, New-York. Nelly Bell, blk. m., by St. Bel, and Tudor, b. s., by Piedmont; George E. Abrams, Lyn Brook, L. I., N. Y. Baylight, b. g., by Starlight, dam by Volunteer; Great Heart Stables, New-York. Highland Girl, ch. m., by Young Highland Grey-Lucy; A. Dancourt, Roslyn, N. Y. Gymnast, br. g., by Director, dam by Thad Stevens; Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Operetta, ch. m., by Elyria, dam by Star Hambletonian; E. P. Avery, New-Haven, Conn. Frank Medium, 2:29¼, b. g., by Prince Medium, dam untraced; William Deveson, White Plains, N. Y. Wyncope Maid, ch. m., by Code, dam by Orange County, and Kitty Calvert, ch. m., by St. Just-Kitty; H. W. Davis, Camden, N. J. Persia, b. m., by Prince Orloff-Flossie; Newark Farm, Chester, Del. Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist, and Charmer, 2:29¼, b. m., by King Wilkes-Georgie; Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Belle Jefferson, ch. m., by Alexander Jefferson; J. B. Henior, Rochester, N. Y. Creeping Flower, b. m., by Piedmont; Benjamin Meyer, Newark, N. J. Ethel Ray, b. m., by Bonnie McGregor, dam by Petosky, and No Del, b. s., by Indian Hill, dam by Greenbacks; T. L. Stackhouse, Marion, S. C. Serena, ch. m., by Sidney; W. C. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y. Lady Nutiling, b. m., by Nutling-Molly Morrill; C. W. B. Edwards, Hartford, Conn. Attractive, b. m., by Electioneer-Annie Rolson; M. P. Devey, Parkville, L. I. Miss Cadmus, blk. m., by Cadmus Hambletonian-Daytona; William Roeser, Jr., Marietta, Ohio. Veto, b. s., by Sable Wilkes, Decolina, b. m., by Decorator, and Superbus, br. s., by Sprague Superb; James B. Hayes, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

3:00 Class, Trotting; Purse, $1,000.—Ella Vola, b. m., and Tannahinch, b. g., Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Philadelphia. Onoka, b. m., by Blarney-Ode; Edgar Reybert, Bay Shore, L. I. Straightline, b. m., by Jerome Turner-Tricotrin; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Highland Boy, ch. g., Charles Brower, Plainfield, N. J. Evelyn, b. m., by Commoneer-Emulation; Great Heart Stables, New-York. Page, gr. g., by Polonius-Dubois Mare; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Ebenwood, br. g., by Ingraham-Primus; Howard Hayden, East Williston, N. Y. Nunez, b. m., by Mansfield-Nora; C. G. Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. El Monte, b. g., by Monterey; Edward Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime Bell, dam by Alexander H. Sherman; J. Deveraux, Clove Branch, N. Y. Nelly Bell, blk. m., by St. Bel, and Blue Gold, ch. m., by Blue Bull, Jr.-Lady Golddust; George E. Abrams, Lyn Brook, L. I., N. Y. Forest B., ch. g.; Philip Braedner, New-York. Arigal, b. m., by Aristotle-Annie Stevens; Huber's Ti Point Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Kate McCracken, b. m., by Red Cedar-Maggie; J. Walter Lovatt, Bethlehem, Penn. Gymnast, b. g., by Director, dam by Thad Stevens; Savonne, rn. m., by Jay Bird, and Colonmore, b. h., by Brown Wilkes-Colon; Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Maud Kerr, br. m., by Magic Wilkes, dam by Administrator, and Frank Kinney, rn. g., by Jay Bird, dam by Young Jim; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y. Princess Nutwood, b. m., by King Nutwood-Mattie Windsor; Newark Farm, Chester, Del. Charlie Stewart, b. s., by Albert W., and Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist; Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Typewriter, b. m., by Parkville-Regina K.; W. H. McCarthy, New-York. Miss Cadmus, blk. m., by Cadmus Hambletonian-Daytona; William Roeser, Jr., Marietta, Ohio. Miss Simmons, rn. m., by Eagle Bird-Mother Lumps; B. H. Demarest, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Veto, b. s., by Sable Wilkes, and Decolina, b. m., by Decorator; James B. Hayes, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Kitty Calvert, ch. m., by St. Just-Kitty, and Wyncope Maid, ch. f., by Code, dam by Orange County; H. W. Davis, Camden, N. J.

3:00 Class, Pacing; Purse, $1,000.—Murtha, ch. m., by Advertiser; Thomas O'Brien, Yonkers, N. Y. Burleigh, br. s., by Chilton, dam by Swigert;

HUNTING DOWN A BANDIT.

A Story That Illustrates Phases of Life in Corsica.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The other day I told your readers the story of Bonelli, who secured the price put on the head of a well-known brigand by murdering an old pilgrim and palming off his body as that of the brigand. An even stranger story remains to be told about the brigand himself. Casanova, commonly called Cappa, was already dead when Bonelli was beheaded. The story of his death is picturesque, and it breathes the ancient faithfulness and honor of the Corsican character.

"An Ajaccian friend," writes a correspondent in the island, "tells me that Cappa was horrified by the conduct of Bonelli, and, none the less, much affected by the news of the murderer's arrest. Cappa felt himself hemmed in on all sides, and fled to the mountains of Prunelli-di-Sium-Orbo. This district has been long famous for the courage and hardiness of its sons. In Louis XVIII.'s reign, a few of its hillsmen kept 5,000 soldiers at bay. Here Cappa withdrew and hid himself in a lonely valley, watched over by shepherd friends, and here the hunted outlaw fell sick. The mountaineers tended him as well as they were able. An old priest also ministered to his comfort, and, while succouring the needy body, tried as well to play the 'soul friend' to the bandit. He influenced Cappa sufficiently to make him promise never again to use gun or knife in killing a fellow-man.

"Cappa was still ill when the anual festa of a distant village came round. The shepherds had no fears for their guest. They did not know that spies were set to watch him. The men of the valley were seen leaving the place, and information was sent to the nearest gendarmerie. The sick man had with him only a few children, some of whom kept a look-out.

"The police, who were not in strong force, ventured with grave misgivings into the dangerous, scarcely known region. On perceiving them the youngsters gave the alarm, and the weak and ailing bandit seized his gun, making down a narrow path for a wall, beyond which was the Magnis—the outlaws' asylum, 'the heather' of the Scottish Royalists, otherwise dear life, safety! When he had all but gained the wall he saw a single gendarme close to him.

"Cappa was a dead shot. In an instant he had covered his enemy. But he remembered his solemn promise to the old priest. He dropped his weapon, and let the gendarme go free. The police are under orders to shoot down bandits as a keeper shoots down vermin. This fellow, of course, fired. Cappa was hard hit, but he dragged himself across the fence and into the thick covert—far he could not go. On his knees, clasping his gun with one arm, and with the other grasping a tree-bole, his pursuers found him some hours afterward, stark and cold, quite dead."

Spawn-Eating Carp.

W. F. Meehan in The Fishing Gazette.

Many reliable persons have testified to seeing German carp eat both spawn and fry. I myself have witnessed a dozen or more of the fish attack a bed of spawn and clean it up with rapidity and completeness. The exact year I cannot give you, because it has slipped from my memory, though I think it was either in 1893 or 1894. The place was the Perkiomen Creek, Montgomery County, Penn., and the season early in June. I was watching the actions of a black bass in its spawning bed, when there came along a number of large German carp. One made a feint toward the nest, and when attacked by the black bass fled. While the black bass was in pursuit, the remainder of the carp darted in, and in a twinkling devoured the spawn in the nest. When this occurred I was standing on a bridge directly over the spot. Subsequently I waded out to the nest, and found scarcely an egg left. A gentleman, whose name I unfortunately have not retained, came to me subsequently and related almost an identical experience on the same stream.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; can sew or help in laundry; in private family; country for Summer; best reference. Call, Monday, until 12 o'clock, 636 3d Av., top bell; Drury.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place a competent seamstress and chambermaid; best references. 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in private family; would assist with waiting; first-class reference from last employer. Apply, Monday, C. M., Box 223 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid or waitress in good family; can give good reference; no objection to country. 42 Amsterdam Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Frenchwoman; good sewer; willing and obliging; first-class references; speaks no English. J., 121 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant in good private family; competent; best city references. Nina M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in private family; best city reference. A. C. H., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; would assist as maid; four years' city reference. 156 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing. Call Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 17 East 58th St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—First-class; in good private family; English; Protestant; best city references. Nina M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be seen at present employer's to-morrow only, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock; best city reference. 31 West 89th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist in pantry; best city references; city or country. 401 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; reference. Call or address, at present employer's, 436 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; reference. Dolan, 1,699 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl in a first-class family. Call, Monday, at 247 East 37th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German Protestant as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with growing children. P. K., Box 149 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' reference; would assist with any other work. 758 8th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an Englishwoman as useful companion to a lady; excellent needlewoman, traveler, sailor; highest of English references; also from present employer. Active, 839 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Teacher; young children; music, French, English; good reader; willing to travel; superior references; six years in present place. A. D., 129 West 61st St.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a young lady as companion or maid for elderly lady or grown children; best city references. Apply, on Monday, between 10 and 12, R. W., 15 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer. Call, Monday, at 866 6th Av., stationery store. M. P.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30; best city reference. M. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By young French couple; man competent; speak no English; disengaged April 12. Jeanne Charles, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Call Monday, 436 5th Av.

COOK.—French; age, 26; competent; trained with chefs; strictly respectable and economical; disengaged April 1; wages, $30. Evatel, 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Welsh woman in private family; understands her business; first-class references. 235 East 38th St., care of McCormack.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; excellent references; city or country; no cards. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English Protestant; good references; wages, $40. Call Monday, 734 8th Av., second bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a plain cook in small private family; assist with washing; reference. 143 West 60th St., second flat, front.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; would oblige by the day or week; best city reference. H. M. A., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and baker; in private family; city references. 123 West 54th St., care of Keelan.

COOK.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; private family. Call, Monday, present employer's, 16 East 10th St.

COOK.—Wages, $25. M. M. L., care of Miss Lofgran, 206 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a plain cook; washing and ironing; good reference. 216 East 86th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook for private family; understands French, English, and American cooking perfectly; takes full charge of kitchen; wages moderate; city references; last employer seen. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as professed cook in all branches French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; has first-class personal references. 420 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; plain and fancy cooking; competent; do marketing; take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. Permanent, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 482 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; first-class laundress, by day; cleaning; good city reference. Mrs. Connors, 402 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent and reliable; learning with Worth; highest Paris and city references; go out by the day or at home; dresses of every description; fitting unsurpassed; dresses cut and fitted; waist fitted; sew from $1.50 up; for ladies wishing to make them at home. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dress and cloak maker; would like one or two more customers at home, or by the day; children's dresses and cloaks a specialty. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $5 up; evening waists, $2.50; lawns, French cut, $5; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Rapid sewer; artistic finishing; in families with dressmaker; by the day; repairs dress skirts at home; references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest references. Le Foeni, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced Parisian style; at home or by day; terms, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; out or home; terms moderate; reference. 316 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Few customers; very good at making over, and at children's clothes. M. K., 251 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker; day or week; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate; N. M., 595 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended North German visiting governess desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician, (Berlin Hochschule;) diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident; experienced teacher, diplomée; graduate from Paris; French, all branches, speedily taught; no objection to travel. Parisienne, 1,563 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady diplomée, Academy of Paris; as governess (not nursery governess) in Christian family; French, German, music. Mlle., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; educated, refined, musician; lately landed; as companion or governess. A. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—As resident or visiting governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German; to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; first-class references. Experience, 632 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-educated German lady as working housekeeper in refined bachelor's or widower's household; good worker; highest references. Mrs. Bolikow, 252 East 78th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined lady as housekeeper for bachelor apartment or widower's home; highest reference given from last employer. M. B., Box 166 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable colored woman, with excellent references, as working housekeeper in small refined family; or care of furnished rooms. Hart, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined lady as managing housekeeper, companion, seamstress, or mother's helper. Y., 644 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young German woman as working housekeeper. K. K., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady, as managing housekeeper, companion, seamstress, or mother's helper. Y., 644 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A German family would take care of private house for the Summer; best references. Lang, 514 West 44th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Protestant girl; willing and obliging. Morrow, 854 Broadway.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in requirements of first-class household; city and Summer residence; charge of servants, marketing, shopping, &c.; desires first-class position; highest credentials. Address note to Advertiser, care of, on Monday, between 2 and 4, 253 West 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for housework in small family; willing; kind. D. M., 1,563 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—To elderly lady; competent; understands the duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist lady in household duties; best city reference. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss Protestant as first-class lady's maid; speaking French, German, and English; dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; high references. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl as lady's maid; speaks German and English; willing and obliging; best of recommendations. 235 East 38th St., care of Mrs. Sirrett.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French woman; good packer, traveler, and hairdresser; several years' city reference. M. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent, reliable woman; good seamstress and massage operator; best city references. 130 East 50th St., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; perfect dressmaker; in private family. 822 3d Av., care of Mrs. Lasslo.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; references. H. C., 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; good seamstress; best city references. Call or address, two days, Mrs Athony, 104 West 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German, speaking French, English, for traveling in Europe, or companion for passage; good packer and experienced traveler; first-class city references as capable maid. M. J., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a refined woman as maid or mother's assistant, to young children; a home preferred to high wages; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, understands dressmaking, as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; first-class references. H., Box 200, 152 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing to assist with other duties; city references. K. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—As traveling maid by a competent young Swiss woman; linguist; willing to travel in America or Europe; reference. L. M., 8 Ridge Place, Mott Haven.

MAID.—By competent maid; good seamstress; willing, obliging; good city reference. K. S., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—German, French, English; can sew and assist with chamberwork. Norman, 61 7th St.

MAID.—Would go to Europe; speaks English, French, German; good hairdresser, seamstress, packer. 138 East 43d St. Warrodell.

MAID or NURSE.—By French maid or nurse to go to Europe; good reference. Miss Eosardey, 635 Lexington Av.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss; willing and obliging. M. J., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands any kind of sewing; city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a French Parisienne girl; private family; as maid and first-class dressmaker; city reference. V. D., 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; assist in chamberwork; private family; willing and obliging; references. E. N., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to do family washing at home; understands ladies' and gentlemen's fine clothes. A. Daly, 936 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable person as laundress to go out three days a week; best of reference; none but a first-class family need address. 152 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer, and fine laces; best city reference. 1,113 2d Av., care of Mrs. Melle, third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress in private American family; city or country; two years' reference. 200 East 48th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day; accustomed to finest of work, shirts included; good reference. Mrs. Feely, 334 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to procure a position for her laundress. Can be seen at 14 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in either city or country; best city references. Care West, 239 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; will assist with chamberwork; reference, 213 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, reliable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or permanent; city or country; best city references. 234 West 19th St., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress in American Christian family; wages, $20 to $22. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands everything about baby or small children; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Superior, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nurse for growing children; assist with chamberwork; good plain sewing; good recommendations; willing and obliging. Mme. Puyoou, 153 West 26th St.

NURSE.—As nurse for infant, or as maid to baby; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; good traveler; best references from first-class family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 142 West 53d St.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By an experienced French Swiss Protestant; 26; speaks French, German, and English; as nurse or governess to one or two children; no objection to go to Europe. R. D., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. Apply, by letter or personally, at former employer's, from 10 to 3, A. G., 47 West 19th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly experienced North German, who speaks good French; best city references. P. F., 821 9th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth or small children; personal reference. 282 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By thoroughly respectable German as wet nurse; age 28 years; first-class references; milk three days. Mrs. Mary Hadermann, 412 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss French as baby's nurse; first-class references. M. G., care of Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By neat young girl as nurse; speaks French; willing to help in chamberwork. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C.'s bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; city, country; best city reference. 428 East 66th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as seamstress in a linen room in first-class hotel or restaurant; best reference. L. M., 8 Ridge Place, Mott Haven.

SEAMSTRESS.—A young French lady living in the country wishes to sew for dressmaker; small wages to commence. Mrs. E. D., Post Office Box 218 Woodhaven, L. I.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady for her German dressmaker and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Miss Paula Krigar, Post Office Box 4, Morris Plains, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress or lady's maid; good dressmaker; country or city; good references. 306 East 46th St., candy store.

SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent seamstress or chambermaid; good city reference. Care Mrs. Doran, 115 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good family sewer; day or week; $1 a day; answer by letter. 1,433 2d Av., Lane.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; city or country; best private family reference; lady seen; wages, $20; country preferred. 310 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at Mrs. Sterns, 1,334 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—Present employer wishes a situation for first-class waitress. Call, between 10:30 and 11:30, 22 East 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; best city reference; wages, $20. G. W., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private American family; best city reference. K., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch girl; competent waitress or parlormaid; best city references. J. M. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take butler's place; in private family; best city reference. W. B., 254 8th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing; flannels, laces, fine muslins done equal to new; large sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to go out first half of week washing; take home; shirts a specialty; references. 143 West 60th St.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take home washing; 50c. dozen up. 301 East 70th St., first floor.

WASHING.—First-class laundress; private work to do at home; highest reference. Nagle, 146 East 39th St.

WASHING.—Gents' and family washing, 75c. per dozen; artistic work. Mrs. C. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a Protestant woman to take care of gentleman's house for Summer; is good cook; best reference. C. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Able to do first-class work; refers to former employer. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

TO TRAVEL.—By smart, intelligent young woman; good dressmaker; will give services free for traveling expenses to lady or family going to California and returning within a few months; best of reference. A. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Colored; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious; neat; well recommended for care of china and silver; excellent salads; five years' references; present employer. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young French Protestant couple; thoroughly understands their duties; recommended in every respect; best city references. Louis, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend a thoroughly good French butler, speaking fluent English; understands cooking; is competent maitre d'hotel; good valet; strictly respectable and faithful. Hotel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By active young man; tall, reliable, and well recommended; will take entire charge of parlor floor, waiting, silver, &c., if required; moderate wages. Practical, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; well recommended for care of china and silver; excellent references. A. M., 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; would like places together; competent servants; best city references. H. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; sober and industrious, tall and neat, and good valet; highly recommended from last employer. M. S., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; just arrived; speaks English; wife as first-class cook; husband as first-class butler; first-class reference. C. G., 859 2d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardln, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple in private family; sober and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. J. C., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; wages moderate; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—By strictly temperate and industrious young man; single; competent in every respect; good city references. Butler, 914 6th Av., Rodgers's bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; speaking English, French, German; very competent; good disposition; personal references. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER, &c.—By young Englishman as butler, single handed, or second man; present employers going abroad; thoroughly competent. H. S., 33 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Swiss; single; age, 32; very willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Henry, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss man; industrious, obliging; best city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 212 East 27th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; wife as first-class cook; thorough servants; disengaged April 1; good references. G. L., 206 East 20th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; personal references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—Disengaged April 1; best of reference from present employer. J. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and first-class valet; will go anywhere; best city references. H., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age 29; two and one-half years' first-class reference; present employer. D. D., 39 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler; not afraid of work; best city references. Butler, 112 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German. Geisenhof, 981 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—A lady desires to procure a position for her butler. Can be seen at 14 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By colored man; best reference; in private family. Butler, 212 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss, in private family; first-class city reference. 348 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and COOK.—By man and wife; first-class servants; fine cooking, soups, entrées, game, pastries, ice cream and water ices; man competent butler and valet; excellent references; wages, $65; city or country. E. P., 509 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man tall and experienced in his duty; understands valeting; wife understands her business in all branches; city or country; have personal city references. C. B., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; well recommended as to ability and good character; fully capable of taking entire charge; family going abroad; excellent references. D. G., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; servants; excellent cooking; first-class dinner party service; capable of catering economically; first-class recommendations; city or country. H. R., care Bluz, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; good valet; speaks good English; no objection to country; good city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss, with first-class city references. L. I., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; strictly respectable and economical; moderate terms. Tatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; German; married; thirty-five; by April 10; understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages perfectly; fifteen years' experience; careful city driver; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; first-class references; city or country. Coachman, 42 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; experienced; careful city driver; thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging about house; strictly temperate; seven years' references; employer, who is giving up horses, can be seen personally. Roberts, 811 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable single man; Irish; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted now until April 16; city reference. W. A., 47 Laight St., barber's shop.

COACHMAN.—Single; a family giving up horses, owing to death, wish a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; a family giving up horses wish a situation for their coachman, whom they will recommend very highly; several years A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 117 West 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver in four-in-hand and tandem; willing, obliging, temperate, honest; fifteen years' unsurpassable reference from prominent families; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. Henry, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, respectful coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly temperate, attentive, and obliging; first-class references from both cities. Coachman, 8 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; long experience; total abstainer; useful and polite; served nine years with one family; several years' recommendation as to character and ability; city or country. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged on account of family going South; neat appearance; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; first-class reference from former and last employer. T. R., 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; thirteen years with one family reference as to capability, honesty, sobriety; city or country. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations prominent city families; temperate, honest, obliging; city, country. Economical, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 32; 5 feet 10 inches; first-class city references; careful city driver; can handle four if required; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; family can be seen. Coachman, Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable colored man; thoroughly qualified as coachman; best references for the same from late employer. W. D., 176 East 77th St., Room 5.

COACHMAN.—Swede; married; age, 28; competent, steady, and sober; can give good written or personal references. Gustaf Carlsan, 131 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; age, 35; no family; good appearance; first-class; stylish city driver; ten years' first-class city reference. J. B., 380 3d Av., Dugan's bell.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to country. B. S., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, competent young man; several years' excellent city reference; good appearance; stylish, careful city driver. J. M., 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; will be disengaged on the 1st. T. C., Box 434, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By experienced coachman; age, 48; married; no encumbrance; tandem or four if required; city or country; first-class reference. J. J., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By young single Englishman; total abstainer; on gentleman's place; eleven years' reference; just disengaged; country preferred. W. G., Box 208 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28 years; six years' personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; excellent city driver, to which employer will certify. Coachman, 149 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, harness; seven years' reference from one employer; can be seen. C. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN.—Reliable, trustworthy, sober, willing, obliging, competent young man; colored; personal reference. W. E. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; useful, obliging, and polite; several years' best reference; country preferred. Address late employer, L. E. Lefferts, 101 East 17th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober young man for country place, having first-class references from last and former employers. T. Mundy, 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 33; married; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; highly recommended; country preferred. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a married couple; thoroughly experienced in all duties; A1 reference, written and personal; last employer seen; city or country. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; first-class city, personal, and written references; willing and obliging; city or country. H. Davey, Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from last and former employers; willing and obliging. Coachman, 340 East 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; one who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; last employer can be seen. A. M., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Married, no family; in private family; city or country; first-class personal reference; can speed road and track horses. Horseman, 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; 23; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good place, with a gentleman; has good references. A. J., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. M., 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend thoroughly competent man, Protestant, single, who has lived in his family for years; personal interview. H., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, Protestant, as first-class coachman; city or country. R. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; nine years with last employer; thoroughly competent. 107 West 52d St., private stable. Edward Clark.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; single; long experience; city or country; speaks French and English; reference. Julien, 99 Christopher St.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; country or city; has best city references. B., care of Mrs. Shawghneesy, 251 West 68th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Experienced; nine years' reference from last employer. J. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class at all its branches; has had 18 years' experience; single; German; with best references; in private place; wages, $30 per month, with board. C. H., care of Mr. A. Flankel, 325 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By German; married; no children; life experience on gentleman's country place in vegetables and flowers; good milker and general man; both willing and obliging; can take full charge; reference. Gardener, 20 Rector St.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; full knowledge greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; fourteen years in one place; best references. A. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Competent in the management of gentleman's place; only those need apply who wish their place well kept and cared for; no children. E. H., Box 190 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands business thoroughly; outdoor or under glass; first-class references. Gardener, care of Mrs. Deitchman, 210 East 38th St.

GARDENER.—By capable single man, understanding work and care of a gentleman's place; plain driving; generally useful; permanence; references. W. B., 107 East 15th St.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly competent. C., Box 203 Times.

HEAD GARDENER, WHO HAS MANAGED two fine estates nine years, wants charge of another; is first-class, decent man; thoroughly competent, careful, and reliable in every manner; married; son 15 years. Head Gardener, Patchogue, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards, and graperies, and all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places and the improving of old ones; is a good, faithful workingman, and takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Manage, Box 72, Great Neck, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—A1; thoroughly competent; splendid harness cleaner; excellent references; last employer can be seen. 166 East 38th St.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Understands the proper care of fine horses, harness, and carriage work; can drive; city or country; best references. T. Colleton, 152 East 32d St.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also a good rider; has good references. A. Johnson, 333 East 14th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a Frenchman; 28; thoroughly competent; sober; not afraid of work; speaks little English; wages moderate; good references. Louis H., 70 8th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; competent in every respect; can furnish first-class city references. Second Man, 54 Park Av., present employer's.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man; willing and obliging; reference. B. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands all kinds indoor work; eight years' city references. H. B., care of Mrs. Clarke, 786 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man on gentleman's place; care of horses and garden; references. 256 East 7th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; first-class masseur; good traveler; can furnish first-class city references. Address Valet or call, after 12, Monday, at 54 Park Av., present employer's.

VALET.—By a young man; 35; understands his duties thoroughly; good massage operator; speaks several languages; good reference. Valet, 314 East 65th St.

VALET.—By a young man, (32,) three years in first-class hotel, valet, or in private family. P. Viret, care of Mrs. Morris, 305 East 51st St.

VALET.—Used to travel, and is a good butler; speaks three languages; good natured, willing; references. B. B., 165 West 19th St., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

AN ENERGETIC HORSEMAN WANTS A POSITION in livery stable or on stock farm; 25 years' experience; A1 references. Horseman, 461 Broadway, Newburg, N. Y.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable Swedish man and wife, no children, gentleman's house to take care of for

COL. EADIE IS RECALLED

ORDERED TO "FAREWELL" AND RETURN TO LONDON.

This Move Supposed to be the First Step in an Attempt to Bring Ballington Booth Back—The ex-Commander, However, Declares that He Will Stand by His New Organization—Last Night's Successful Meeting at Cooper Union.

The first step in a plan to effect a reconciliation between the Ballington Booths and the leaders of the Salvation Army has been taken by Gen. William Booth, who has ordered Col. Eadie to "farewell" and return to London. In obedience to the General's order, Col. Eadie yesterday began his "farewell" services. He spoke in the afternoon in the Bowery Barracks, and in the evening in Memorial Hall, at the National Headquarters, but at neither meeting did he refer to his recall. He seemed surprised when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES questioned him about the General's message, but, while he would not confirm the reporter's information that he had received it, neither would he deny it.

Col. Eadie's appearance at the Bowery Barracks yesterday afternoon was unexpected, and the soldiers, who were ignorant of its significance, did not know how to account for it, as it is usual to receive notice of visits from officers of high rank in the army, and as he failed to inform them of the cause they were left in wonderment. He hurried away before the meeting was concluded.

Col. Eadie is blamed for the troubles in the army, because, it is said, it was his machinations against Commander Ballington Booth that stirred up opposition to his son in the General's mind. Whatever Commander Booth planned for the army in the United States, Col. Eadie, it is alleged, would object to and represent to Gen. Booth as detrimental to the army's interests. One of the conditions named by Commander Booth as imperative before he would consent to confer with the General in London regarding his recall from the American field was that Col. Eadie should return with him to England and never come back to the United States, and the refusal of Herbert Booth to assent to that proposition determined Commander Booth to refuse to go to London and to withdraw from the organization.

That an attempt will be made by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker upon their arrival here to induce Commander and Mrs. Booth to abandon their new organization and return to the Salvation Army is quite certain, and as the retention here of Col. Eadie would make such a reconciliation impossible, it is believed that his recall was decided upon to open the way to amicable negotiations.

It is expected that Commander and Mrs. Booth and Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker will meet soon after the arrival of the latter in this city. As Commander Booth and Mrs. Booth-Tucker are brother and sister, such a meeting would be natural, but though it is probable that their bearing toward one another will be of the most friendly character, it is not likely that Commander Booth will listen to any proposition involving his reinstatement in the Salvation Army. It is thought a temporary post in another field, perhaps Canada, may be tendered to him with a promise to place him again in charge of the army in the United States in a year or two, but his friends say he will not be tempted by such an arrangement.

The legal difficulties, respecting the transfer of the Salvation Army property which is still in Commander Booth's names, are likely to be obviated when Commissioner Booth-Tucker arrives. As soon as he has rested from the effects of the voyage, he will announce his intention to become an American citizen, and Commander Ballington Booth will then turn over to him all the army property. If Commander Booth should deed the property to Gen. Booth, it would go, at the latter's death, to the State, because he is an alien, but as soon as Commissioner Booth-Tucker properly declares his intention to become a citizen, the property may be transferred to him with safety.

The Booth-Tuckers will arrive in New-York Friday. They will be received by Commissioner Eva Booth, Col. Eadie, and other Salvation Army leaders, but no demonstration has been arranged for that day. A grand public reception, however, will be given to them on the evening of Tuesday, March 31, in Carnegie Music Hall, when the army will attend in force to welcome them.

Meanwhile the American Volunteers are going ahead with their plans. An armory will be established in the vicinity of the Bowery and Great Jones Street, and another will be opened in Brooklyn. Arrangements will be completed to-day for running a printing establishment, for the official papers and periodicals, in Bleecker Street, near South Fifth Avenue, and it is expected that the first issue of the weekly will be ready early in April.

The American Volunteer services, which were held last evening in Cooper Union, were conducted by Commander and Mrs. Booth. They were of a purely evangelical character. Major Patty Watkins was expected to assist, but she is sick in Newark, N. J., threatened with pneumonia.

Commander Booth announced that services would be held every night this week in Union Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street.

In response to an appeal for money, $51 was given in one-dollar bills, and $50 more was raised by a basket collection.

Mrs. Booth delivered an address, in which she made a slight reference to the new organization.

"We don't want volunteers," she said, "who count the cost. We would rather have a dozen who would sink or swim with us than a thousand who joined only when sure of success."

At the conclusion of the service, twenty-five men and women professed conversion. One was an intoxicated man.

"Let's pray for this poor fellow," said Commander Booth; "perhaps he has a praying mother."

"Yes, and I have a praying wife," said the penitent, sobbing.

Mrs. Booth went to the man and knelt beside him, and then he was escorted to a rear room, where one of the volunteers talked with him.

"I'm in your hands," said the man. "I'll do as you say."

"Well, there's the door. You had better go home," said the soldier, and the intoxicated man stumbled out.

Commander and Mrs. Booth were annoyed when they learned that the man had been shown the door, as it was their intention to do something for him.

Commander Booth was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he would consider a proposition of reinstatement in the Salvation Army with the command of either the American or Canadian field.

"I don't know," said he, "what offer Booth-Tucker may be authorized to make to me, but if such an offer as is suggested were made to me by Booth-Tucker or by anybody else connected with the Salvation Army I would immediately and emphatically decline it. I stand by the American Volunteers."

Lieut. Col. Peter Glen conducted the services in the Union Tabernacle last evening.

"Uncle Jimmy" Hooper Dead.

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 22.—"Uncle Jimmy" Hooper, who was born in slavery in 1806, is dead. From his birth to the emancipation of the slaves Hooper was owned by John Kerr of Augusta, Ga. He delighted in his distinction, at the age of eighteen, as the special servant of Gen. Lafayette, when the French officer was a guest of Mr. Kerr in 1824. Hooper was brought to Lancaster in 1862 by Gen. Sherman's family. He enlisted, and served under Sherman. He was wounded in battle, and for the last few years has lived on his pension.

A Brooklyn Teacher's Mishap.

An ambulance was summoned to the corner of Broadway and Park Place yesterday afternoon, where Surgeon Johnson found Miss Agnes Demonde, a public school Principal, living at 173 Madison Street, Brooklyn, sitting on a chair and unable to stand. She had turned her ankle, and the surgeon stated that the ankle was sprained and that possibly there was a Potts fracture. Miss Desmonde was taken to the Brooklyn Bridge entrance in the ambulance and transferred to a cab.

HAWAIIAN IDOLS RETURNED.

American Board Sells to a Honolulu Museum Its Collection.

Among the treasures in the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was the collection of idols from the Hawaiian Islands. These images, all of the most hideous aspect and of strange composition, have for more than half a century attracted the attention of visitors. They were sent to the rooms of the board soon after the first missionaries from America set foot on the soil of the Sandwich Islands, in 1820. Now, however, they have been sold, and have been returned to the Christian land whence they came, and they will in the future grace the museum of the Historical Society of Honolulu.

How old are these images, it is impossible to tell, but that they date long back of the advent of the missionaries is beyond question. They are the only idols of the Hawaiians which were saved from the universal destruction of idols in a revolution which broke out in Hawaii in the year 1819, just before the missionaries landed.

They were made of wood, several feet high, with necks and heads of fine wickerwork, covered with red feathers, to resemble the skin of a bird. The face was hideous, having a mouth which extended from ear to ear, armed with a triple row of shark's teeth and eyes of mother pearl. The head was adorned with long tresses of human hair, and crowned with a shapely feather helmet.

Of the seven or eight idols forming the curious collection of the American Board, the name of only one is known. This one, Kalaipahoa, the poison goddess of Molokai, is one of the most hideous objects imaginable. The natives believed that it was made of poisoned wood, and many hundreds are said to have died by coming in contact with it. The other images are supposed to have represented the four principal deities, Kane, Kanaloa, Ku, and Lono, and Laamaomao, the god of the winds.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the board, in speaking of the sale of the idols, said:

"Several attempts have been made in recent years by friends in Honolulu, to purchase these idols for the purpose of placing them in a museum there, in order that the natives might know what horrible objects their ancestors worshipped not much over seventy years ago. But the Prudential Committee regarded the relics in a certain sense as tangible evidence of the spread of Christianity, and decided that they should not be sold. Finally, however, three months ago the Prudential Committee acceded to the request that the idols be loaned to the museum in Honolulu, to remain there at the pleasure of the board, the people there to bear all the expense of transportation both ways. When the images reached Honolulu, however, they were objects of such widespread interest, and, as they cannot be duplicated, the museum authorities decided to keep them permanently, if possible. Finally, an offer of $8,000 in cash was made by the Honolulu people for the idols, and, after considerable deliberation, it was concluded to sell them. The purchase money was placed in our treasury this week."

CONFIRMED AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Rite Administered by Bishop Potter to 81 Young Folk and 25 Adults.

At the morning services in St Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue, yesterday, Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to eighty-one young men and women and twenty-five adults.

The church was thronged by the congregation and relatives and friends of the class, who had been prepared for the rite by the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's. Bishop Potter officiated at the foot of the marble altar, and the service was impressive. The young folk in their confirmation garb made a beautiful grouping.

After the ceremony, Bishop Potter preached. He reminded the class of the responsibilities it had assumed, and the solemnity of the vows it had taken, and urged it to walk the path of life as earnest and watchful servants of Christ.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen T. Martin, youngest daughter of the late George M. Martin of this city, to Francis H. Goodwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Goodwin of Chicago. The wedding will take place the latter part of April, after which the young couple will sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer and Autumn. The marriage of Miss Martin's sister, Miss Grace Fremont Martin, to Horace S. Wadsworth of San Francisco will not take place until late next Autumn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Southard and the Misses Southard, who sailed for Europe last week, will spend a month in London, and later will go to Paris, where they will remain until early in the Summer. They will not return to New-York until late in August, when they will go directly to their Summer residence, at Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic T. White and family of Boston arrived in New-York on Saturday and will be the guests until Wednesday of this week of Mrs. Wallace H. Horne of East 58th Street.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Low and Miss Low leave town to-day for a visit of two weeks at Fort Monroe. Early in June the Lows will go to Southampton, L. I., where they will occupy the former cottage of the late Judge John R. Brady.

—The marriage of Miss Ella Riddle, a daughter of Mrs. F. A. Riddle, to John Baldwin Gardiner, will take place Monday evening of next week at 8:30 o'clock in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters will leave town this week for a visit of a fortnight to their country house at East Williston, L. I. Upon their return they will put in order their new residence, in East Seventy-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

—Arrangements are being made for a dance to be given Easter week by the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club at the Berkeley Armory. The cotillion will be danced and an elaborate supper served. This class, which was organized by F. Raymond Lefferts, and which is now in its second year, is one of the most successful organizations of the character in the country.

—The exhibition and sale of hats and bonnets made by prominent women to take place at Mrs. Richard Stevens's residence, at Castle Point, on Wednesday of this week, will undoubtedly prove most attractive. In charge of the booths will be Mrs. Harry McVickar, Miss Katherine Duer, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Miss Speyers, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Grace Snelling, Miss Katherine Gandy, Miss Adams, Miss Kernochan, Miss Borrowe, Miss Benedict, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mrs. Eben Wright, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull.

—An interesting entertainment of the Lenten season will take place Tuesday evening, March 31, at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Herrman, 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, when Miss Kate Sanborn will tell about "Tortures from Terrific Talkers."

—Mrs. Sidney Harris's recital in the ballroom at the Waldorf on Thursday afternoon of this week, at 4:30 o'clock, will be an event of considerable social importance, as it will be Mrs. Harris's first public appearance as an entertainer. Among the patronesses will be Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Samuel Barger, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, and Mrs. Frederic Betts. PATRIARCH.

Federal Prisoners Sent East.

Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary received a number of Federal prisoners Friday. One of them was J. G. Crandall, a young banker, who was sentenced to eight years in prison for falsifying the reports of the bank at Johnson, Tenn. He has many influential friends who are trying to secure a pardon for him upon the ground that what he did was done to help friends and save the bank.

A QUAINT MAMARONECKER

ADAM G. COLES, BORN IN 1812, RELATES INCIDENTS OF LONG AGO.

Is the Central Figure of the Old Men of His Town—Filled with Reminiscences of the Early Days of This Century—Remembers When Fish Were Caught in the Harbor in Extraordinary Quantities—James Rogers's Peculiarities.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., March 21.—It is easy to imagine, when walking down the straggling main street of Mamaroneck, that one is hundreds of miles from New-York. There is little sign anywhere of metropolitan life at this season of the year. The illusion that one is in a remote country village is greatly heightened by meeting in the street types of genuine old residents, who remain unaffected by the invasion of urban ideas.

The group of old men born and reared in Mamaroneck is not large. But on sunny days some half dozen or so may be readily counted at their favorite haunts. The central figure of an assemblage of veteran Mamaroneckers is pretty sure to be Adam G. Coles, tall and almost erect, and famous in the village for his memory of former events. Mr. Coles is also a sort of Boswell for one James Rogers, who, no, doubt would long since have been forgotten but for Mr. Coles's reminiscences.

It is but a little way from the square overlooking the bay, down the Boston Post Road, to Mr. Coles's home. Part of the old house where he lives was destroyed by fire last June, and he was obliged to turn the basement into a kitchen and sitting room. There is a big, comfortable couch in the room, and other old-fashioned

Adam G. Coles,
An Ancient Resident, (Marmaroneck.)

furniture. An easy chair by a window facing the water is a favorite seat, and there he may be found any rainy day, smoking cigars and looking over old books and papers. His hair is wavy and white. There are abundant bunches of it over his ears, and another bunch that stands up high above the centre of his forehead. A red bandana kerchief, knotted about his throat, is a conspicuous feature of his dress.

"Yes, I remember James Rogers," Mr. Coles said yesterday, "I can't tell much about him just now, because my mind is on something else. I have just been trying to name over the Presidents for whom I voted. I cast my vote first for Andrew Jackson, and I have voted every Presidential election since, excepting the time Horace Greeley was a candidate.

"James Rogers was a plain sort of man. I served an apprenticeship in his blacksmith shop and knew him better than any one else. He was the best walker I ever saw. You never caught James Rogers waiting for a stage-coach. He used to jump out of bed at one bound, dress in a twinkling, and be off before daylight. Along about 8 o'clock he would be back for breakfast. Most likely he had been to White Plains on an errand. James Rogers never minded walking fourteen miles before breakfast.

"He sometimes walked down to New-York, and did not think much of that. He started out early, and reached the city ahead of the stage. He walked back home again when he had finished trading, and, with a lift now and then from a cart, would arrive before dark.

"James Rogers had a queer way of nerving himself for a long walk when he was routed out of bed to go somewhere. He would draw up a bunch of flesh on his chest and draw a skein of silk through the flesh with a needle. Then you should see James Rogers walk. Yes, Sir, James Rogers was a rough-and-ready sort of man, and most days I could tell a good deal about him, but to-day my mind is somehow on the Presidents of the United States. I voted always till Horace Greeley ran.

"Did you ask if the fishing is as good now in Mamaroneck Harbor as it used to be? No, Sir; it is not. I remember when mackerel used to be hauled away by the cartload, and other kinds of fish, too, right from this harbor. They came in during storms and found themselves trapped when low water came. All we had to do was to scoop them from the shallow water."

Mr. Coles said he had landed bass that weighed twenty pounds, and had hooked others that got away that must have weighed fifty pounds. The fishing for blackfish and bass is fairly good yet off Mamaroneck, Mr. Coles said.

Mr. Coles was working in his garden when his house caught fire, and his neighbors had to hold him to keep him from making a final search for papers after the fire had made the place dangerous.

Mr. Coles walked over to the hickory grove in Weaver Street a few days ago and found there the old Indian corn mill that was pointed out to him when he was a little boy. It is a big stone, hollowed out to receive the grain.

"The Coles family went to Long Island in 1700," Mr. Coles said, "and some of them came to Mamaroneck in 1776. I was born here in 1812. I am sorry I can't recall many stories to-day. I can tell you a great deal some day when I feel better."

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.

Policeman in a Hansom Cab Caught the Thief.

Ernest Schlett of 128 Church Street, who said he was a bartender, was charged in Yorkville Court yesterday with the larceny of a horse, wagon, harness, and $75 worth of meat belonging to George Frick, butcher, of 1,003 Sixth Avenue. A Park policeman was standing in front of the Plaza Hotel about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Schlett came driving along Fifty-ninth Street at a furious gait.

Half a block behind came Frederick Siebrack, a driver for Frick. Siebrack was shouting: "Stop thief!"

The policeman jumped into one of the hansoms standing in front of the hotel and ordered the driver to follow the butcher's wagon. The fugitive made a circle around the Plaza, followed by the hansom.

Twice the racers made the circuit of the Plaza, while a crowd of interested spectators applauded. Then Schlett turned the corner at Fifty-ninth Street and dashed down Fifth Avenue. The officer at Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue overhauled the runaway, jumped from the hansom, and caught the butcher's horse.

Schlett laughed and said he had felt like having a ride and took the first chance he saw. He seemed satisfied, and went quietly with the policeman. Magistrate Deuel committed Schlett in $1,000 bail to answer.

Miss Laura Crocker's Engagement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22.—The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Crocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Crocker of this city, to William Hayes Acklen of Washington. Miss Crocker is well known in New-York and Washington society, and was reported recently to be engaged to marry Baron von Uchtritz of Germany. Mr. Acklen is an author.

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL BABIES.

Transformations Through Baths and Clean Clothing.

One of the latest volumes of contemporary literature treats upon the important subject of babies. It is not a very large book—merely a pamphlet. It has, however, the quality which goes into the make-up of the best literature—truth. It is the annual report of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital. It begins with an account of the work condensed into a few words—"610 babies received; 11,720 days of hospital treatment given."

The babies' wards are pleasant places to visit. The hospital workers, looking to practical results, receive all visitors warmly. They are looking for more money, and the ability to help more babies who cry to them for assistance. So they announce that callers are received every day after 10:30 A. M. Friday is particularly set aside for a reception day.

Visitors' day in the babies' wards is a good time to study the visitors. The pessimist does not find the new woman, who doesn't like babies, or the horsey woman, who cares only for horses and dogs, and there are a great many "smart" people among the visitors.

Every one succumbs to the small specimens of pink and white humanity lying in the little beds, or running around the floors. Little creatures, who a couple of weeks ago were suffering in dingy east side tenements, clasp soft white hands wearing jewels, any one of which would buy out their poor homes many times. They play with rich furs, and call them "kitties," and stroke velvet and satin gowns.

These visitors, the most thoughtful of them, are the ones who are helping to support the work financially, and with their own handiwork. In the course of a year these 610 babies wear out a marvelous number of little slips, bands, flannel skirts, and pink and blue gingham frocks. They are aesthetic in taste at the hospital, and every baby wears the color of its ward. Besides all manner of bed clothing and little outer garments for the little ones to wear on the roof garden of the hospital during their stay there, and to be sent back with them to their mammas, are required.

The babies' ward babies are attractive little creatures, almost without exception. They might be little aristocrats, little sons and daughters of the Revolution, if the visitor did not know the difference. They are really little Hungarians, Italians, Russians, all nationalities. If they have any blue blood in their veins, it is from illness and ill nourishment. Soap and water are wonderful beautifiers. That was what one of the mothers thought recently.

She had brought her baby, which was ill. Such a dirty and unpleasant little mortal. The first treatment was a bath. That was after the mother had gone. The next was a clean little white slip. Baby was transformed. His own mother did not know him. She came three days later, and it required all the nurse's power of persuasion to convince her that this neat little creature, in the new environment, was really her own baby.

There are always one or more little chocolate-colored darky babies, which attract especial attention, but the baby in the hospital incubator is the especial pride of the hospital and the wonder of the visitors. There were two of these abnormal little human animals Saturday, when the visitors from a reception on the floor below found their way up to the babies' wards. Even the men visitors, who are not numerous, gravitate speedily toward the incubator. There is only one of these. The oldest baby has been crowded out by the younger one of three days. This little specimen weighed 3 pounds 2 ounces. The other baby, of two weeks, in a cradle, still enveloped in its incubator cotton, weighs a pound less, but "It has gained an ounce," the nurse says, proudly. She is hoarse from relating the short life history of the little creatures over and over again.

"It might be 150 years old," a young woman visitor said, speaking in awe-stricken tones, of the oldest incubator baby, "and it looks wiser than anything I ever knew."

The latest work in connection with the babies' ward, the report says, is a wide-reaching help to the mothers, who receive printed instructions in different languages, and a regular visitor calls at the homes of the little ones treated in the wards.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee on the babies' wards are Miss Ella E. Russell, Chairman, 126 West Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Frederick Edey, Acting Secretary, 781 Fifth Avenue; Miss A. L. Phillips, Treasurer, 23 East Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Miss Ethel Cram, Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss May Suydam Palmer, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Victor Serchan; Associate Members—Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. Edward P. Dickie, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, Mrs. Frederick Lisman, and Mrs. Charles Pellew.

UNWORTHY PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Dr. Parkhurst Says They Are Like District Messenger Boys.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church from the text, "Neither came I of myself, but He sent me."

He said Christ was only an agent, and that He recognized that fact, and did what He was delegated to do, instead of attending to His own business.

"Public officials," the doctor continued, "are commissioned to do our business, and are continually forgetting that it is not their own business they are to do. They are like district messenger boys, and go around the corner and play marbles with their colleagues while they should be doing our business."

Dr. Parkhurst spoke of the steadfastness of Christ, who, he said, "had a life of no vacations and no relapses." He told of a man who came to his house Friday, and took the pledge not to drink any more.

"This man," Dr. Parkhurst said, "signed the pledge I put before him, which was as strong as I could make it, and appealed to Divine aid, but it was merely a pledge to him. There was no reliance or belief in Divine aid. I believe that before a week has passed that man will be dead drunk.

"There is a scarcity of men," Dr. Parkhurst said later, "who, when they have agreed to do a thing, will do it. Such men are needed. There is a lack of fixity of purpose. Christ, from twelve years old until the end, never faltered. He was always about His Father's business."

Second Battery's Church Parade.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Honorary Chaplain of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., preached his annual sermon to the battery in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The battery, headed by its commandant, Capt. David Wilson, and dressed in fatigue uniform, occupied seats in the front of the church. Dr. Maynard spoke of the duties of the soldier, his sacred calling, and the honor attaching to those who shed their blood that the Nation might live, and declared that the soldier's first duty should be to God, and his second to the world, for, after all, battles won amount to nothing if they are not won in a just cause. After the service Dr. Maynard received the members of the battery.

Delaney's Victim Is Unknown.

John Delaney of 15 Second Street was remanded in Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Deuel on a charge of felonious assault. A policeman on Fifteenth Street heard a cry for help yesterday morning, and, running to the place whence the noise came, found a man lying unconscious on the pavement at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. Delaney was sneaking away from the place, and was arrested. He seemed greatly excited, and, even before questioned, said: "I didn't rob him of anything." Nothing of value was found on the prisoner. The unconscious man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He bore marks of having been struck on the forehead. The hospital surgeons were unable to say whether or not the skull was fractured.

NO LIGHT ON ELEVATED ACCIDENT.

Police Unable to Fix the Responsibility for the Collision.

Little light was thrown yesterday on the cause of the accident Saturday afternoon on the high curve of the elevated railroad at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Columbus Avenue. The reticence of all the officials of the road and their refusal to discuss the subject makes it a difficult matter for the police to select any one in particular on whom to lay the blame.

It was understood, however, that Col. Hain, the manager of the road, was in possession of all the facts in the case, that a thorough and careful investigation was being made, and that the responsibility would be placed where it belongs.

The police and reporters who endeavored yesterday to ascertain who is to blame for an accident with such frightful possibilities were able to learn but little.

Acting Captain Westervelt of the West One Hundredth Street Station had charge of the police investigation. He said he had been able to discover nothing new that could help to explain the blunder. No arrests would be made, so far as he knew, and it was difficult to know who really was to blame. Some one had blundered, and some one would undoubtedly be dismissed, but Col. Hain was the only man who could say anything authoritatively, and he would say nothing.

The injured were discharged from Manhattan Hospital Saturday night.

A crowd of sightseers flocked to the scene of the accident yesterday and gathered in the roadway beneath the curve. Some had had friends in the ill-fated train, and, as they looked up at the spiderlike structure curving away over the litttle valley, they congratulated themselves that the results of the accident had not been more tragic.

FORGED FOR WINE AND DELICACIES.

Rascals Who Imposed on Two Concerns Are Arrested.

An order written in French was presented on Saturday to Jules C. Bovey, manager of the restaurant of the Mouquin Company, in Fulton Street, signed by Charot & Henry, who have a restaurant in West Broadway, asking for half a dozen bottles of claret, sardines, and cigars. The order said they were for a special dinner in the evening.

The order was filled, but it was by and by discovered to be a forgery. Later in the day the young man who presented it returned with a second order, and was arrested.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday, the prisoner said he was Louis Henry of West Broadway. He protested that he was innocent, but was held for trial. Charot & Henry said they did not know the prisoner.

A like transaction was exposed a few minutes later, when Theodore Hertich, who declined to say where he lived, was arraigned on a charge of forging the name of George W. Ichleuss of 313 Hudson Street to an order on John Eylers & Co. of 39 Greenwich Street. It was for chocolates, sardines, extracts, and other groceries, to the value of $5.

As in the first case, the merchant delivered the goods to the bearer of the order. But during the day Mr. Ichleuss visited Mr. Eyler's place of business, to order some goods, and when asked about the morning order, he said he had made none, and thus the forgery came out. A detective arrested Hertich.

He pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION SNUBBED.

Leader of an Orchestra Refuses to Discharge Any of His Men.

The efforts of the Central Labor Union to effect an amalgamation of the Manhattan Musical Union and the Musical Mutual Protective Union or to break up the latter, have had very poor success thus far. The Central Labor Union had appointed a committee to ask Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to employ only members of the Manhattan Musical Union.

Delegate Mullen, who was on that committee, said that when he transmitted the request to Mr. Rosenquest the latter told him to see the leader of the orchestra. The leader said that he would not discharge any of his musicians, and did not care a rap for the Central Labor Union. Mullen returned to Mr. Rosenquest, who said that he would not discharge any musicians.

The meeting then sent a message to the officers of the Theatrical Protective Union to ask them whether it would help the Manhattan Musical Union in its fight. The answer was that the matter would be considered by the union. The assistance asked for meant that the scene shifters and stage carpenters should strike if called upon to do so.

THE REV. DR. RAINSFORD PRAISED.

Some Central Labor Union Delegates Object to the Resolutions.

The Central Labor Union yesterday discussed a series of resolutions that were offered in regard to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's indorsement of trades unions. The first resolution simply thanked Dr. Rainsford for his kind utterances, and the second declared that "his godlike utterances in the name of man is justly befitting the holy office, and the sacred position he occupies as a minister of the Gospel and teacher of God's truth on earth."

Delegate Bogart warmly seconded the resolution, and it was about to be passed when Delegate Ryan of the photo engravers called out: "Hold on! I want a hearing before these resolutions are passed. While we appreciate Dr. Rainsford's good-will, the language of the resolution is ridiculously fulsome."

Delegate White agreed with Ryan, and recommended a simple set of resolutions. As the union was a secular body, he thought it had no right to introduce anything that brought in the subject of religion.

There was more warm discussion, in which, however, Dr. Rainsford was spoken of with much respect, and the resolution was finally passed as read.

Saloon Keeper Kept His Place Open.

James B. McGoldrick, who keeps a saloon at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, has kept open at all hours, and on Sundays. His bartender was arrested early yesterday. When the bartender returned, McGoldrick ordered him to open the saloon. The bar was covered with a sign which read, "No intoxicating drinks sold here." A policeman reported the matter at the station house, and two officers were sent to the saloon to see that no business was done. McGoldrick kept the doors wide open all day, and a large crowd was attracted to the place in consequence. McGoldrick, however, refused to sell anything.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CATECHISM ON WALL DECORATION.

Q. Is it possible for a wall hanging to seem wholly delightful in the store and to prove wholly unsuitable when hung on one's walls?

A. It is frequently the case.

Q. What is the best way out of the difficulty?

A. To get the advice of an experienced decorator when selecting colors and designs.

Q. Is not such expert advice expensive?

A. It need not cost a cent more.

Q. Where can it be found?

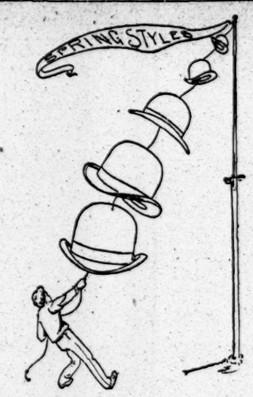
A. Where the fullest and freshest array of inexpensive Summer wall coverings in the city is to be found.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET



New hat this Spring?
Derby, of course; what shape?
The exclusive hatters have but one shape and one price—$5.
We have all the shapes worth having—$3.

AN UNUSUAL VARIETY OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, AT UNUSUAL PRICES.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Henry Horstman of 408 East Forty-eighth Street is in a dying condition at the Flower Hospital, from a fracture of the skull. Coroner Hoeber took his ante-mortem statement yesterday. At the hospital the Coroner was told that Horstman had maintained that he had been injured in a fall. He has been in the hospital two weeks. Now that Horstman is about to die, he says that he was assaulted. He told Coroner Hoeber that Charles Albert of 832 First Avenue assaulted him in a saloon. He does not remember where. Albert has been arrested.

—Julia Freedman, who says she is nineteen years old, but looks much younger, was held in $500 for trial, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of shoplifting in Ridley's store, Grand Street. Miss Annie Coulter, the detective employed in the store, said she detected the girl stealing two pairs of gloves from one of the counters Saturday afternoon. The girl refused to give her address and denied the charge.

—Thirty-one excise arrests were made yesterday, as compared with thirty-three the preceding Sunday.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will commemorate the golden jubilee of his ordination as a preacher Easter Sunday. He was ordained in 1846, and continued as a clergyman in active work until six years ago, when he was retired as pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He will preach at that church Easter Sunday.

—Patrolman Brennan of the Flushing Avenue Precinct early yesterday morning arrested William Morton of 37 Cumberland Street and Edward Tompkins of 78 Cumberland Street for attempting burglary. He discovered them trying to get into 131 Park Avenue, and a pocketknife was found sticking in the shutter.

—There were 454 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ended at Saturday noon. This represented an annual death rate of 21.5 per thousand. The chief causes of death were: Pneumonia, 99; tubercular diseases, 56; nephritis, 32; diphtheria, 18. There were 89 marriages and 370 births.

—Patrolman Martin Fox of the Manhattan Avenue Precinct died at his home, on Greenpoint Avenue, yesterday of consumption. He had been ill since the early part of last December. He was married, and had been a policeman for eight years.

—Mrs. Mary Edwards, forty years old, was found dead in her apartments, at 357 Smith Street, Saturday night. She was the wife of a sea Captain who is at present on a voyage to San Domingo.

—Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, will present the comic opera "The Shah of Persia" at the Academy of Music, April 10 and 11. There is a number of good singers in the company.

—Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works, will deliver an address this evening before the Manufacturers' Club, at the Pouch Mansion, on "Brooklyn's Water Supply."

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet to-day, and important matters that have been lying over for several months will be acted upon.

—The annual commencement exercises of the Long Island College Hospital will take place at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—A bill has been reported favorably to the State Assembly providing that the State shall pay taxes upon the State Hospital property at King's Park, toward the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness incurred in building the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad. When the railroad was built the property was taxable, but since owned by the State it has not been.

—Preparations are being made for the mass meeting to be held to-morrow night in Astoria in the interest of the suffering Armenians. County Judge Charleston will preside. Varon Dillloyan, who escaped from the Sassoun massacre, will speak in his native language. H. M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, will also deliver an address.

—The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers: President—Mrs. S. A. Henderson; Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. H. Hobbs, Mrs. L. L. Fosdick, Mrs. B. Vandervoort, and Miss F. N. McCormick; Treasurer—Mrs. A. Denton; Secretary—Mrs. I. C. Hendrickson.

—The Hicksville Ladies' Aid Society has elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. Benjamin Bennet; Vice President—Mrs. John H. Menken; Secretary—Mrs. John C. Davis; Treasurer—Mrs. Albert Kraemer.

—Three women in Suffolk County have been appointed notaries public. They are Miss Mary S. Gifford of Amityville, Mrs. Mary C. Carter of East Orange, and Miss Lillie Conklin of Patchogue.

—New village officers have been elected at Amityville as follows: President—Charles Wood; Trustees—William Skinner and Eugene Vlser; Treasurer—Willis B. Ingle; Collector—John Kortright.

—Postmaster George C. Damon of Jamaica has appointed George W. Winans, Joseph T. Hadney, and Jacob Shipley letter carriers for that village. Free delivery will take effect April 1.

—Nelson Terrett of Woodside, a stamp collector, sold three or six thousand United States stamps recently. A 24-cent stamp of 1851 sold for $194. His entire collection brought $6,098.

—The Rev. Louis K. Moore, pastor of the Southampton Methodist Church, has accepted a call to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

—William C. Pierce, agent for a sewing machine company at Patchogue, is held for the Suffolk County Grand Jury on a charge of swindling.

—Republican State Committeeman William J. Youngs will lecture Saturday evening at Oyster Bay upon "Jonathan and John."

—A "box sociable" will be held to-morrow evening by the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Oyster Bay.

—Nathaniel Cousin of the Greenport High School won a prize for the best poem offered in a competitive contest.

—A reading room for young men has been established in connection with the Episcopal Church of Glendale.

—The last reception of the Jamaica Social Club was held in the Town Hall in that village Friday evening.

—Francis H. Van Vechten has resigned as counsel to the Jamaica Highway Improvement Commission.

—The Methodist congregation at East Rockaway is ra

Monday
March 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NOT FOR ENGLAND'S SAKE

GERMANY'S REASON FOR ASSENTING TO THE NILE EXPEDITION.

To Uphold Interests of Allies, and Especially of Italy—Inspired Journals Now Cordial Toward Britain—The Key to Good Will—M. Herbette Offends the Kaiser—Proposed Extra Caution as to Meats Imported from America.

BERLIN, March 22.—The official announcement that Germany had given her assent to England's drawing on the Egyptian reserve fund to defray the cost of the British expedition up the Nile Valley, which was published in the North German Gazette, was worded in such a manner as to convey the impression that Germany's assent was not given to conserve English interests, but rather for the sake of upholding the interests of the allies of Germany included in the Dreibund, especially those of Italy. Two articles on the subject, which were subsequently published in the Gazette, were a great deal more cordial toward England, and the intention seems to have been to dispel all traces of the recent German irritation toward England, to defend the Dongola expedition as an inevitable and indispensable movement, and to predict the ultimate recognition by Europe of the value of the operations of the expedition in controlling the destructive power of the dervishes.

Other inspired journals are now taking the same view. The National Zeitung denies the contention that France can possibly create international trouble because of the fact that Egyptian troops are seeking to reoccupy Egyptian territory. As late as 1894, during the dispute over the Congo agreement, the Zeitung says, the French Government maintained that the Soudan provinces were legally Egyptian territory, although they were in the hands of barbarians. The Tageblatt holds that the evacuation of Egypt by the British is England's own affair, and the Kreuz Zeitung says that France cannot oppose a punitive expedition against Soudanese malefactors.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article obviously inspired by the Foreign Office, contends that the Dongola expedition is absolutely imperative. "The union of the dervish forces, which are now divided by the Egyptian advance," it says, "might have the effect to drive the Italians out of Kassala and so strengthen Abyssinia against Italy and ultimately enable France and Russia, who are now lurking in the background, to determine the fate of Khartoum and the whole region of the Upper Nile."

The Key to Good-Will.

The key to all this sudden display of good-will toward England is unquestionably German sympathy with Italy. If the battle of Adowah, fought March 1, in which the Italians were disastrously defeated, had not occurred, Germany would not have countenanced the expedition up the valley of the Nile and probably would have sided with France and Russia to prevent it.

A curious incident connected with the situation has arisen from the overtures which were made by France with the object of ascertaining Germany's intentions in regard to the expedition. The communications from the French Foreign Office, which passed through the hands of M. Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany, were couched in language which indicated expectation that Germany would join the French protest against England's action. It consequently must have been a very unpleasant surprise to M. Berthelot, the French Foreign Minister, to learn that the assent of Germany had already been sent to London and to Cairo, and the fact certainly must have caused the French Government to surmise that the Emperor knew more, and at an earlier date, of the designs of Great Britain than could have been obtained through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

M. Herbette Must Be Recalled.

It is now conceded on all sides that M. Herbette must be recalled by his Government, and very speedily, too. The position described in these dispatches on Feb. 16 has become intolerable. M. Herbette has made himself so obnoxious to the Emperor that his Majesty is reported to have on more than one occasion absented himself from Berlin in order to avoid the duty of receiving him.

M. Herbette's rank as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps would naturally bring him oftener into personal contact with the Emperor than if some other diplomat held the rank, and there is reason to believe that a personal meeting with the Emperor is as distasteful to the French Ambassador as it is offensive to the Emperor. The feud between them is of long standing. Besides this difficulty, M. Herbette has made himself disagreeable to many of the German officials with whom he has come into contact because of his exceedingly brusque and altogether bad manners, and to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, he has become almost intolerable. The consequence has been that Prince Hohenlohe has formally asked M. Berthelot to appoint M. Herbette's successor, and the German Ambassador to Paris has advised the Chancellor that the difficulty experienced by M. Berthelot in sending to Berlin an Ambassador who would be persona grata to the Berlin Court is likely to be overcome by the acceptance of the position by M. Decrais, formerly French Ambassador to London.

A Debate on American Meats.

An interesting debate arose in the Unterhaus Wednesday during the discussion of an interpellation, asking the intentions of the Government in regard to dealing with the question of American meats. Prof. von Mendel launched a prolonged tirade of invective against American corned beef and all canned meats, and in the course of his remarks gave an instance of the wife of a Berlin journalist having been poisoned by the use of such goods. Other similar cases, he said, were not uncommon, and amid the cheers of the Agrarian members of the Chamber he urged that it was not sufficient that American meats should be certified as healthy by American inspectors, but that the whole carcass must be inspected by German inspectors before it could be admitted into the country.

In regard to American oleomargarine, he declared that control of the inspection of that product by Americans was inadequate, Americans not having exercised proper sanitary precautions, their interests being solely commercial.

Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, replied that it was impossible to inclose Prussia within a Chinese wall. He held that the existing precautions were sufficient, and thought that the Agrarians could make capital enough out of the alleged cases of Texas fever in German cattle, said to be traceable to the importation of American cattle.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says that the intention of the member whose interpellation precipitated the debate, was merely to ask the Minister of Agriculture for an official report upon American meats. The debate closed before the question became opportune, and the matter will be brought up again, as there is reason to believe that the allegations made against the American products are mere fiction.

The Kaiser an Art Critic.

The Kaiser was present last week at a conference of art experts, Ministers, and Court officials who had been summoned to inspect a site and plans for monuments of the rulers of Prussia, which are intended to be erected in the Sieges Allee of the Thiergarten. The Kaiser criticised the designs freely and urged the artists intrusted with the modeling of the statues to exercise a rigorous avoidance of everything which could possibly invite ridicule. He said: "I know my dear people of Berlin. Do not give them a chance to joke over your work." The artists who were present are of the opinion that the Kaiser is very difficult to satisfy.

Emin Pasha's daughter, Ferida, has won her case against the claims to the explorer's estate made by his Constantinople wife, and by the decision of the court will obtain through the Foreign Office an estate valued at 26,000 marks.

Banquet of the Reichstag.

The annual banquet of the Reichstag which took place in the Cupola Hall of the Reichstag last evening is ignored by a large number of the Berlin and provincial newspapers because their editors did not receive invitations. The Neueste Nachrichten says that the character of the celebration indicated the fact that Prince Hohenlohe felt obliged to stamp out the toast to Prince Bismarck on the ground that the ex-Chancellor was not an official.

The National Zeitung says: "The present Reichstag has been a great disappointment to Germany, and has proved itself impotent. It has held seventy sessions, and not ten of them have had a quorum present. The body has lost all respect in the eyes of the nation."

The surviving officers and men who formed in 1870 the Emperor's Grosse Hauptquartier held a banquet to-day.

Stole an Imperial Edict.

Herren Zetsche, Hiller, and Tschemert have been convicted of stealing and furnishing to the Socialist organ, the Vorwarts, a copy of the Emperor's edict granting amnesty to certain political prisoners on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the empire on Jan. 18. Zetsche and Hiller were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Tschemert to one month. The Emperor in consequence of his annoyance at the disclosure of his intention to visit Rome incognito at Easter has abandoned the idea.

The German competitors in the Olympian games at Athens will leave for that city on March 20. They comprise the champion eleven gymnasts of Berlin, two skiff sculling champions, four runners, and six champion bicycle riders.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. R. K. Evans, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy, will receive the members of the American colony in Berlin on Tuesday.

Mrs. Burmester Petersen of Baltimore will give her second concert under imperial patronage, singing at the Academy of Music, on March 27.

Had Six Ribs Broken by a Horse.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 22.—Edward Meters, forty years old, of 215 Hudson Street, is employed as a groom at Hexamer's Riding Academy. While feeding one of his horses to-day, he was kicked by the animal. Six of his ribs were broken, and he will probably die.

TO VISIT EUROPEAN SHRINES.

Preparations Being Made for the Third American Pilgrimage.

Preparations are now being made for the third American National pilgrimage to Rome, Lourdes, and the Continental shrines. The expedition will be under the spiritual direction of the Fathers of Mercy of West Twenty-fourth Street, and is being organized by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Throop of Brooklyn. The Rev. William Smith, S. P. M., will accompany the pilgrims as Father Director.

The Pope last year, when he welcomed the pilgrims, urged them to return this year, and a letter has recently been received by Father Smith from Cardinal Satolli announcing that the Holy Father "has been pleased to impart to the undertaking his apostolic benediction."

The party will leave New-York July 8 on the Westernland, reaching Antwerp July 19. They will start the next day for Cologne, and will go to Heidelberg and thence through Switzerland and to Italy, where they will stay nearly three weeks, one week of the time being spent in Rome. On the return through France a stop of four days will be made at Lourdes, and the party will spend the last week in August in Paris, leaving Antwerp for New-York Sept. 5.

An advance section will leave New-York on the Britannic June 24 and spend two weeks in Ireland, Scotland, and the cathedral towns of England, meeting the main party on its arrival at Antwerp.

In compliance with a request from the Pope made last year, the party will carry and present to him an American flag. It will be made of silk and will be of the design used in the United States Army since the admission of Utah. The Pope has given to Mr. Throop a special honor and to Mrs. Throop a gold medal and a silver reliquary in recognition of their efforts in organizing the pilgrimage.

Saloons Open in Brooklyn.

The saloons in Brooklyn were open as usual yesterday, and no arrests were made for violating the excise law. The Rev. Frederick B. Russell of the Law Enforcement Society visited several places and secured material upon which to prefer charges before the Excise Commissioners next week. The Brooklyn Prohibition League met at 515 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon, and the usual reports of the agents giving the lists of the saloons that were open in certain sections of the city were made. Nothing was said regarding the Raines bill.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Grant Allen, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"With Weird Weapons,"

A STORY OF THE NEW SCIENCE,

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE,

author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth,"

BEGINS TO-DAY.

It will be finished Wednesday Morning.

March,
26—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

PORT HUDSON MEDAL HUNT

DECORATION ASKED FOR STORMERS WHO DID NOT STORM.

The Plain Truth About Gen. Banks's "Elite" Storming Party—It Was Formed After Two Assaults Had Been Made and Never Served as a "Forlorn Hope"—Survivors Who Can Corroborate the Recorded Facts of History.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A critical reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has unconsciously given occasion for the repetition of a scrap of history to explain the disposition of the Senate to confer honor upon some soldiers of the Union for heroism that was not fully developed. On March 4 the correspondent of THE TIMES here sent a dispatch stating that the Senate, without consideration of the matter, had passed, at the request of Senator Lodge, a bill authorizing the distribution to survivors of the Port Hudson "storming party" of June 15, 1863, of medals of honor, such as are given only to men who have distinguished themselves in action. It may be the intention to make a special medal, but the bronze medal for gallantry in action is the prize of distinction most appreciated by soldiers. This medal, it may be said, by way of preface, has been carelessly awarded in times past. Hundreds of them were given to the members of a Maine regiment for re-enlisting, and others were conferred upon soldiers who attended Lincoln's funeral. It has never been contended that the Maine men, who nobly did their duty, deserved the medal because they displayed unusual bravery in action. It would be absurd to talk of gallantry in describing the attendance of soldiers at a funeral.

The dispatch of March 4, relating to the action of the Senate on that day, was as follows:

A great deal of quiet fun is being poked at Senator Lodge over his bill to grant medals to survivors and heirs of the Port Hudson "Forlorn Hope" storming column. One would suppose from the language of the bill that the medals were intended to commemorate some splendid piece of heroism, in which men took their lives in their hands, and came out with depleted numbers from a storm of Confederate shot and shell. The fact is that the storming column only existed in theory; no storming of Port Hudson ever took place, and every member of the "forlorn hope" was a "survivor" until he died from natural causes in after years. The subject was thoroughly considered in the former Reed Congress, in 1890, and the House Committee on Military Affairs at that time did not warm up greatly toward the bill, even after it had passed the Senate.

The actual facts were brought to Mr. Lodge's attention at the time, but he pleaded that he had promised friends of the bill to do what he could for it, and he seems to have renewed the pledge in the present Congress. The bill passed the Senate on Monday without a word of debate, and the entire proceedings occupy five lines of The Congressional Record.

The basis upon which the bill rests is the fact that Gen. Banks issued an order declaring that "officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured that the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi."

The perils and glory of the charge were never shared by anybody, for the simple reason that Port Hudson surrendered as a consequence of the fall of Vicksburg, without the necessity of a charge. The committee which considered the subject in 1890 appreciated the fact that the men who volunteered for the charge were worthy of honorable consideration, but they did not regard the promise of Gen. Banks as binding for the granting of the medals, when it was conditioned upon the receipt sharing in the charge, and when so many other soldiers of the Union had actually courted death at Balls Bluff or Fredericksburg, or on a hundred other fields, without the hope of medals.

One of the propositions made at that time was to have the medals, if issued, state the actual facts, instead of conveying the impression that the "survivors" were the remnant of a shattered attacking column.

THE TIMES of March 7 contained a letter to the editor, dated at Bronxville, in which the writer, who used the nom de plume "Fact," said:

In the issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this date appears an article from a Washington correspondent, under the heading "Port Hudson Medal Question." In the article the correspondent says "no storming of Port Hudson ever took place," &c.

There was, however, an attack on Port Hudson ordered, and an assault was actually made on May 27, 1863, in obedience to such order. The officer leading the assault was mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust, and died before he could be removed from the field. The attacking column was repulsed with loss of life.

I am not aware that the heirs of the officer referred to have ever made any claim for medals or other honors on the strength of his services to the Union, which resulted in the sacrifice of his life. But lives were sacrificed in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Port Hudson, notwithstanding the statements of your correspondent.

Another letter from the same person dated March 14, is as follows:

On March 5 last you published an article from a Washington correspondent under the heading "Port Hudson Medal Question." In that article your correspondent said: "No storming of Port Hudson ever took place," &c. On the spur of the moment, and with only my remembrance of events which took place when I was a child to guide me—made vivid, however, by the memory of a crushing bereavement which came upon the family of which I was a member through this storming of Port Hudson, (which, according to your correspondent, never "took place,") I wrote a brief reply, which you published the following day. Since then, having read the history of that siege, the reply seems to me to have been so inadequate as entirely to belittle the event, and in justice to the memory of the thousands of brave men who lost their lives before Port Hudson I ask you to grant me further space. I do not presume to teach history, but rather to recall facts. A generation has grown up to years of maturity since the close of the war of the rebellion, to whom the events of that four years of civil strife are not a painful memory, even now shocking in its realism, but merely a matter of historical and patriotic interest, as the War of the Revolution, which stirs one's National pride to read of. As well may your correspondent assume to wipe from the pages of history the account of any battle or siege that ever occurred as to deny the events of that desperate struggle to capture Port Hudson, which occupied forty-five days, during which time the Confederates, equal in number to their assailants, and fighting behind strong intrenchments, successfully resisted the Federal forces. From May 27, 1863, the date of the first atack, until the fall of Vicksburg, on July 4 following, Port Hudson was repeatedly stormed by the naval forces on the Mississippi under Farragut, combining with the land force under Banks, which made assault after assault, only to be driven back with fearful loss of life. Finally, weakened and crippled by repeated and persistent attack, and cut off from all sources of supply, Gen. Gardner, who commanded the fort, was brought to the point of surrender, and on the official confirmation of the report of the fall of Vicksburg he made an unconditional surrender, by which over 6,000 men became prisoners of war. The Union loss during the siege was about 3,000, the Confederate loss only 800. I give Lossing's "Civil War in America" as authority.

If Port Hudson did not surrender directly to any "storming column," or members of a "forlorn hope," the differing conditions under which the opposing forces met and the disproportion in the numbers of the slain between the victors and the vanquished tend to show how desperate the struggle was, and that men did "take their lives in their hands" and gave them to their country. I have no desire to enter into a discussion as to the propriety of conferring medals on the survivors of that siege or on the living representatives of those who fell during the storming of Port Hudson, or in any other battle or siege of the late civil war, but surely in the face of such events in our country's history such statements as your correspondent made should not pass unchallenged. I had hoped that the statements in the article referred to would have been met and answered by the abler pen of one fully authorized to write "whereof he knew."

The bill referred to in the Washington dispatch and in the letter written by "Fact" is as follows:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable medals to the survivors of the "forlorn-hope storming party" of Port Hudson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to procure a suitable medal to be presented to the survivors of the "forlorn-hope storming party" against the works at Port Hudson, June 15, 1863, in fulfillment of the promises made by Major Gen. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and contained in General Order No. 49.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act a sum sufficient is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The person who wishes to understand why it is proper to describe this bill as in sort a fraud, and the criticisms indulged in by "Fact," as mistaken, must keep dispatch, bill, and criticism, all in mind, and fit them with the facts of history, as quoted from the records, plain beyond the possibility of dispute, unless the Rebellion Record is untrustworthy. In the first place, the dispatch of March 5, quoted at the head of this article, refers entirely, as is plain, to the "forlorn hope storming party," alluded to in the bill. "Fact" insists that because there were "thousands of men" slaughtered at Port Hudson—which there were not—it was unfair to their memory to criticise the men who have procured through Senator Lodge the consent of the Senate that certain soldiers shall be decorated with medals for heroism not displayed.

It may be shown, without trying to "wipe out history," that while Port Hudson was assaulted, not more than twice, by parties of which there is any record, the men who have fought for the medals proposed to be conferred by the Lodge bill were never in danger through the "heroism" they now ask to be decorated for. If they deserve to be decorated for other charges, the proof of the heroism actually displayed will entitle them to the medal. Some of the heroes of the Port Hudson siege may have been decorated. Others will receive decorations when their cases are presented.

Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson May 25, 1863. He came from Louisiana where he had been operating without results that were satisfactory to the War Department at Washington. Almost as soon as his forces arrived at Port Hudson, Gen. Banks prepared for an assault upon the Confederates. There was an impression that they had been weakened by the diversion of a force to Vicksburg. The belief that an assault would be followed by capture was strong in the mind of the commander. The test was made at daylight of May 27. Generals Weitzel, Grover, Dwight, Augur, and T. W. Sherman commanded the assault. There was no "forlorn hope storming party" then. All of the 13,000 troops in Gen. Banks's command that were available for the event were brought into action. The assault was hot, and the behavior of the men, many of whom had never been in action, and a large number of whom were nine months' volunteers, was admirable. Late in the afternoon, Col. D. S. Cowles of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteer Infantry led his regiment boldly, in the face of a galling fire, against the works on the Port Hudson road, and after Gen. Sherman, Gen. Neal Dow, and Col. Thomas S. Clark of the Sixth Michigan had been wounded, the command of the brigade fell upon Col. Cowles. He had displayed great coolness and courage through the entire engagement, showing himself every inch a soldier. While rallying his men, he fell, mortally wounded, and died upon the field. The loss on this day was 293 killed and 1,545 wounded.

The vigor of the defense offered by the Confederates led Gen. Banks to doubt the probability of carrying the works by assault. The lines formed on May 27 were substantially held, a fire was opened and maintained from shore and river, the naval flotilla co-operating, and the defending force was kept as constantly at work as possible. About a fortnight after the first assault was made, and after it had been concluded that the Confederates must be exhausted with their constant vigils, preparations were made for a new assault. But there was no talk about a "forlorn hope" party. The entire force was prepared to take part in the sanguinary encounter. A prodigious artillery and musketry firing was begun on June 10. It was renewed on June 11, and after that it was persisted in with great energy until June 14. Early in the morning of that day the second general assault was made on the works. It was a gallant onset, and it advanced the position of the besieging force, but Gen. Banks, after it was over, while declaring that the day's work was of great importance, admitted that it was now felt that his force was unequal to the task of carrying the works by assault, and the slower but more certain operations of a siege were commenced. The losses in the assault of June 14 were 203 killed and 1,401 wounded.

The day after the unsuccessful assault of June 14, Gen. Banks issued a general order, through Adjutant Gen. Irwin, calling for the organization of a "storming column" of a thousand men. The call furnishes the basis of the demand for the medals sought by the bill given above. In it Gen. Banks said:

For the last duty that victory imposes the commanding General summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of a thousand men, to vindicate the flag of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen. Let them come forward.

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi. His name will be placed in general orders upon the roll of honor.

About 850 men, under the command of Col. H. W. Birge, Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, were organized in this party, which Gen. Banks, on June 29, described as an "élite storming party." It camped separately, was drilled for special service, the men were ready for special duty, but it was never offered. Its officers did not "lead a column of victory" in a "last assault." "Its perils and glories" were shared by the entire command. On July 4 Vicksburg fell. The news soon reached Port Hudson. It was in the rebel works on the morning of July 7. Gen. Gardner, the commanding officer at Port Hudson, asked to be officially informed of the facts on the 7th. He also asked for a suspension of hostilities pending propositions for surrender. Gen. Banks declined to grant the suspension, and on the 8th Gardner surrendered. Banks took possession of the rebel works on July 9.

The roster of the officers and men of the "élite" party has been preserved. It is made a part of the Rebellion Record, while there is no special mention of the parties who made the assaults of May 27 and June 14. There was no assault after June 14, so that the men now living of the "élite" party can tell whether it is not fraudulent to pass a bill giving to them as survivors medals won by men of a "forlorn-hope storming party" who are described as proceeding against the works June 15. They did not advance on any works on that day. Gen. Felix Agnus, now of Baltimore, then Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, a volunteer, will candidly inform any one who asks him that the storming party of which he was a member did not make any assault. A suggestion of its freedom from anything but anxiety may be obtained by an examination of the figures showing the total losses to Banks from the beginning of the campaign in May. The whole loss from May 21 to July 8 was 4,363. Of this number there were 45 officers and 663 men killed—"not thousands"—and 191 officers and 3,145 men wounded. The losses during the forty-five days the troops were engaged before Port Hudson were 708 killed, and all but 212 of the killed lost their lives in the assaults of May 27 and June 14. The 212 were killed in minor engagements or by sharpshooters on one of the forty-three days on which no assaults in force were attempted.

How could any member of the "élite" association invoked by Gen. Banks wear a medal for gallantry if the circumstances described here were to be known to those who saw the medal on the breast of one of the "forlorn hope?" That the "élite" do not desire to have all the facts told, there is some reason to fear. Mr. Huxford would make it easier for the House to accept the bill pushed through by Senator Lodge, if he would get some influential member of the House to say why it was that, when Gen. B. M. Cutcheon of Michigan was a member of the House, and the proposition was renewed before the committee of which he was a member, he asked that the medals be provided, but that on each of them be engraved or stamped the words necessary to show that, while the wearer of the medal did volunteer to take part in a forlorn hope, the services of the party were never invoked to make an assault, and that no assault was made. This proposition to tell the truth, and to verify the record that the 800 volunteers did not assault the works as a forlorn hope was rejected, although it was merely a plain proposition to record the facts about a matter around which Senator Lodge is ready to construct a fable and to falsify history to thousands of persons who will not take any greater pains than he must be assumed to have taken to find out whether the medal will be a true one or a mere boast and pretense.

A COTTON KING TALKS

RADICAL METHODS FOR HANDLING THE CROP URGED.

Jerome Hill Urges that the Substitution of a Round for a Square Bale Will Give Larger Profits to Producers—European Profits $50,000,000 Annually—Reasons Why New-York Should Be the World's Cotton Market.

Jerome Hill of St. Louis, one of the interesting figures which have come out of poverty to affluence in the new South, is in the city to visit friends and incidentally to look after his cotton interests. Mr. Hill was at Appomattox with Lee. The story goes that when Gen. Grant told his fallen foe that all who had horses might ride them home, the exigencies of the occasion suggested to Mr. Hill to put a liberal construction on that permission. He was a-foot, so he borrowed a mule from Gen. Grant's army and rode till he reached Memphis. There his cotton commission business began, and when, some years later, he went to St. Louis and established a second house, he had gained a reputation throughout the South as the biggest cotton buyer in the country. Besides being credited with having handled more cotton from producers than any other commission dealer he is the owner of several large plantations, and as he has made a lifetime study of cotton and the methods of handling it, he enjoys a vast measure of prestige as well as popularity among cotton men, and his opinion on matters affecting cotton is regarded with much interest throughout the South and Southwest.

Long before the ground has been broken for the new cotton crop there is much speculation in the cotton markets of the world as to the probable extent of the next American yield. Asked for his estimate, Mr. Hill yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"You might as well ask me how high the high-water mark of the Mississippi River will be this Spring. My guess, however, is that there will be an increase of about 10 per cent. in the planting, and that under average conditions there should be about 8,000,000 bales raised in the United States. Some talk about 9,000,000 bales, but there never has been more than nine million taken from the fields.

"But of more interest to cotton growers now, as I view it, than the probable size of the next crop, or the extent to which planters will be influenced in this year's planting by the ruinously low prices at which last year's crop was marketed by them, is the matter of economical methods in handling cotton. I made a speech on this subject before the New-England cotton mill men at Atlanta during the exposition—the only public speech I ever made, by the way, except a talk from a rebel soldier's point of view on Grant's death before the Grand Army at St. Louis. There, as on my plantations and elsewhere, I advocated the substitution of the round bale for the square bale, for the reasons that it saves 83 or 84 a bale in the cost of marketing, and would make the quality of cotton so much better that there would be a vast decrease in the quantity of low-grade cotton in the market. As a direct result, the American cotton crop would net American producers and commission men a mighty sight more money, and there would be no repetition of last year's experiences, when European buyers made from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 off American cotton bought at 4½ and 5 cents a pound. New-York instead of Liverpool ought to be the great cotton market of the world. With the revolution in the methods of handling cotton which the round bale would bring there would be a change of rules in the Cotton Exchanges of New-York and New-Orleans, and the vast quantity of low-grade cotton which now operates to depress prices to producers would be largely eliminated.

"I'll show you how it works now. There are at the present some twenty-two grades of cotton. Under the rules of the New-York and New-Orleans Cotton Exchanges a contract for future delivery is on a basis of middling, but a footnote says: 'Subject to the rules of the Cotton Exchange,' and these rules require you to accept any delivery made to you on five minutes' notice.

"If these rules were changed so that a contract for a special grade would insure a delivery of that identical grade, cotton in New-York never would have sold for less than 8 cents.

"I am not waging any warfare on transactions in futures, but I do criticise rules which are applied to no other product, and which injure the value of one of the most important products of this country. I don't hesitate to say that the cotton crop for the past ten years has been depreciated fully one-fourth by the unjust rules to which I refer. How many spinners come to New-York to buy cotton? I don't know of any, and I should like to know what natural reasons there are for this condition, and, in fact, as I said before, why New-York needn't be the great cotton market of the world."

WITH WEIRD WEAPONS

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

Author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth."

{Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.}

PART I.

"And so you call this Prof. Röntgen's discovery 'wonderful'?" said the little French doctor, who looks about twice as old as he is, and seldom talks. "Pardon me, Monsieur, but he is an infant in science. There has been that discovered, beside which his photographs of skeletons are nothing—things so strange that the world will hardly suffer them to be whispered. Listen, and I will tell you of an adventure of my own—of truths which I alone of living men, know. You are discreet, and it is not well that such a secret should die."

Prof. Fournier was the leading authority on pathology when I was a young man. He lectured at the Ecole de Médicine, and I was one of the many students whose privilege it was to profit by the enormous fund of knowledge he had accumulated and the trenchant clearness with which he could communicate it.

The youth who sat next to me was a German, named Herman Toedt—a tall, graceful boy, with a remarkably handsome face and manners that were unexceptionable. There was not a trace in him of that rude coarseness which is often found in his race—not a shade of that aggressive conceit which seems to characterize most Germans since the Franco-German war. No, Toedt was always jolly, always pleasant, always deferentially, though never servilely, polite. I think the other students liked and looked up to him, not excepting certain Americans, who had, after their fashion, christened him "Toad." Even the professors seemed to regard him with pride; more than one had intimated that he would bring high credit to the school, and I firmly believe there was not a person in the world who disliked him, excepting Prof. Fournier and myself.

The way I came to know that Fournier felt as I did was one night at a café. I was sitting at a table with two friends, while Toedt was the centre of an admiring circle just beyond. It was then, as it is to-day, the fashion among some of the youngsters in Paris to take up all sorts of radical fads, and this party happened to be extolling Anarchy.

"What is human life?" cried Toedt, his handsome face flushed with boyish enthusiasm. "Would any of us hesitate to sacrifice an animal's, his own or another's, to advance the cause of science or humanity? Why, then, should we criticise a poor wretch who takes a life which he conceives to stand in the path of human progress?"

The buzz of approval which greeted these words was suddenly broken in upon by a clear, sharp voice, familiar to us all:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to hear you talking such criminal nonsense."

As I glanced up I saw Prof. Fournier leaving the café. Passing the table unobserved, he had evidently overheard Toedt's speech, and had shot this Parthian shaft into the circle of would-be social reformers.

I looked at Toedt. A peculiar expression was just disappearing from his face, to be succeeded by a crimson flush. Then he laughed scornfully, and two or three of his companions followed his example, though with more constraint in their tones.

"Ah! and so our wise professor stands in the road. Well, the chariot may run over him," he said.

Even Toedt, however, could not restore assurance to the party, so demoralized were they by Fournier's blow. A few minutes later they broke up.

Several years had passed. I had received my degree from the Ecole, but had not entered upon the practice of medicine, being employed in certain chemical and physical researches which had deeply interested me, and in which, I may say, I had gained some slight repute.

One day I was surprised and complimented to receive a letter from Prof. Fournier, in which, after stating that he had observed my progress with deep interest and commendation, he ended by proposing that I should enter his private laboratory—perhaps the best equipped in France.

To be known as Fournier's assistant was almost to become famous, and you may believe I accepted promptly.

Then followed the happiest years of my life. Only a small portion of my time was taken up in work for my master, while facilities which I could never have afforded were placed at my disposal for the prosecution of my private experiments. In fact, if there was any cloud upon my horizon, it was in the form of a regret that the professor did not put more upon my shoulders, and one day I ventured to take him to task for his assumption of detail from which I stood ready and willing to relieve him.

He sat silent for some minutes. Then he said:

"I hope you do not doubt my entire reliance upon your honor, discretion, and ability."

"Not in the least," I hastened to say. "Had I done so, I should not have spoken as I have."

Fournier smiled and nodded.

"My dear friend," he said, laying his hand upon my shoulder, "believe me, I have a weak and unmanly fear of ridicule. I am pursuing a line of experiments so remarkable in their present revelations and so stupendously strange in their possible results, that, were I to make even you my confidant, you would simply assume that I was taking leave of my senses. I do not wish you to think that. Therefore, it is better to keep silent until I can lay the whole matter before you supported by evidence which no man of science can gainsay."

After this it was impossible for me not to observe my master's movements more closely, and I soon found that he spent much of his time in a certain room, reached only by a winding stair at one end of the main laboratory. When I came there, I had assumed it to be a storeroom, where he kept new material and old junk, but no sooner did I begin to realize that he was engaged in secret investigations, than I felt sure that it was his private workshop. Then, cudgeling my brain, I recalled that I had frequently seen him mounting the stair, carrying instruments or parts of instruments, often of strange shapes, but which my general knowledge told me must have been designed for electrical work. I was also quite positive, from similar observations, that photography bore no small share in his experiments.

Meanwhile his secrecy increased. He now habitually entered or left his sanctum bearing on his arm a covered basket, from which on one occasion I heard the plaintive mews of an imprisoned cat. This surprised me more than I can tell, for it seemed to indicate experiments in the line of vivisection to which Prof. Fournier had always expressed himself as unalterably opposed.

To make a long story short, I was possessed night and day by a furious curiosity, until at last I did what, even as a young man and an eager searcher for scientific truth, I was thoroughly ashamed of. I had a key fitted to the lock of this room, and one day I took advantage of my master's absence to mount the stairs and open the door. As I did so, however, there came to me a full appreciation of my treachery. I stepped quickly back, closed the portal, descended to the main laboratory, and, placing the key, the silent instrument of my guilt, in a small blast furnace, reduced it in a few minutes to a shapeless lump of metal.

Still, it had been impossible to control my eyes, for the instant I had stood in that threshold, and it was equally impossible, however I might try, to banish from my

"Gentlemen, I am Sorry to Hear You Talking Such Criminal Nonsense."

mind recollections of objects I had seen. Some of these were what I had expected to see, electric and photographic apparatus. Several things, however, were more inexplicable; a rabbit lying upon the table, dead, but without sign of wound; a scrap basket full of dead flowers and plants, and, close to the rabbit, a photographic plate which seemed to contain a very poor negative of some animal.

That was all I saw. As you may imagine, it did not help me much in my surmises.

Some days later, Fournier astonished me by coming down the stairs in great haste, carrying in his hand a dead guinea pig.

"May I ask you to put this animal into the furnace or have it buried or thrown away," he said, hurriedly. "I see I am already five minutes late for my lecture."

He was gone ere I had time to think, but, as I sat with the guinea pig before me, I began to wonder whether my master had not acted with design and intended either to put me in the way of suspecting or at least to prepare me, in a measure, for some coming announcement. The more I considered, the surer I became that there could be no other reason for his not leaving the animal for a few hours, until he could dispose of it himself.

Convinced of this, I ventured to make a careful examination of the body. I soon found, as I expected to find, that its death had been occasioned by no wound, blow, or other external physical cause; but I was rather surprised to discover that all symptoms of death through the medium of electricity were also lacking. No theory seemed to remain but that of poison, and, fully determined to exhaust all the evidence which had been placed in my hands, I took out the brain, stomach, and intestines and proceeded to subject them to a thorough analysis.

This work employed me several days, but I found absolutely no sign upon which to base the barest suspicion of the use of any known drug. There seemed to be no escape from the dilemma that either Prof. Fournier was the most accomplished toxicologist ever known or that the guinea pig had died from purely natural causes.

During the time occupied in these experiments, the professor had not alluded to the subject, though I purposely allowed him to observe my employment. Some days, however, after I had reached the end of all the means of investigation at my command and was absorbed in what seemed a hopeless attempt to deduce a conclusion, he came to me while at work in the laboratory.

"Doctor," he said, placing his hand familiarly upon my shoulder, "are you minded to take part in a little adventure that lies before me?"

"With the greatest pleasure in the world!" I exclaimed.

"I will not conceal from you," he continued, seriously, "that there is considerable danger involved."

"You are going to face it?" I queried.

He nodded.

"Then I see no reason why I should not," I said, "unless you would intimate that I possess less courage than yourself."

You see, I was young and inclined to be oversensitive in those days.

"Not at all," he replied, kindly. "I have been requested to undertake this task under circumstances that admit of no honorable refusal. Otherwise, I very much doubt—"

"And I," I interrupted, "have been placed in precisely the same position."

"Well, well," he said, "we will not quarrel in the dark. It is only fair that I should explain the situation. The fact is, I have been asked by the Ministry to go to Arteuil and investigate this new epidemic—"

"And you dream for a moment that I would hesitate to accompany you?" I exclaimed.

"No," he said; and then, after a short pause, "but I am not sure whether I want you—"

"That is altogether a secondary consideration," I cried, gayly. "Permit me to announce that I am going. When do we set out?"

"To-morrow morning," he replied, absently, but at the same time grasping my hand.

A few minutes later he left the room, and I sat down to ponder over the situation and to consider what I should need to take with me.

The town of Arteuil was one of those places which had shot up within the last decade. Situated in the midst of a large manufacturing district, it formed a sort of oasis in the desert of hideous factories and toil-sodden humanity. The country round about was flat and uninteresting, but Arteuil itself lay among a little nest of hills, which afforded fresh, cool air and a prospect at once attractive and salubrious. It had

Several Things, However,

YALE AGAINST HARVARD

MUCH INTEREST IN THE COMING INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Very Fine Debaters in the Ranks of the Yale Kent Club—Seniors of the Law School to be Graduated in Gowns This Year—The New Divinity School Instructor—The Work on the New Dormitory in York Street.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—The leading topic of discussion in university circles just at this time is as to the probable outcome of the intercollegiate debate between Yale and Harvard in May. The Yale Union will select its candidates for the debate before the end of the term, and the Yale Kent Club of the Law School will hold its competitive debates for its candidates the coming week.

The Yale Kent Club has a number of exceptionally fine debaters this year, and will probably put up a strong man upon the debate, as it can have only one representative. McVey, who was on the Yale-Princeton debate last term, when Yale was the victor, would be a good man, but cannot enter, as he takes his bar examination in Iowa in the early part of May, and cannot devote the time necessary to preparation for the debate. Bierkan of this city is also a good man, one of the strongest debaters in the university, and if the club could put him up, it would do so. He, however, is also very busy with the bar examinations, and cannot possibly go on. Allen is another strong man, as are Martyn, Tibbs, and Kellogg, and in all probability the Law School will be represented by one of these men. If the Yale Union can put up as good men as any of these mentioned, the Yale-Princeton victory will be repeated.

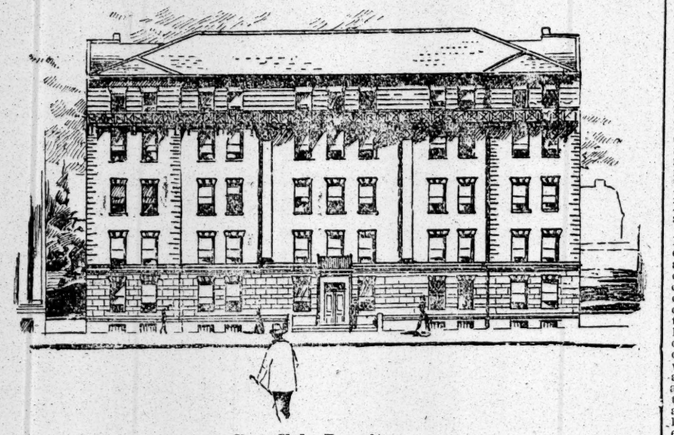
The appointments for the Law School debate of the year, the Wayland prize debate, have been announced, as follows: Bierkan, New-Haven, Conn.; Burrowes, Worcester, Ohio; Kellogg, Carthage, Mo.; McVey, Des Moines; Martyn, Windsor, Vt.; Robinson, Beaufort, S. C.; Smith, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Tibbs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dean Wayland has always taken a very warm interest in the Yale Kent Club, and has demonstrated his interest by establishing the Wayland prizes of $100, open to competition by members of the senior class of the Yale Law School. The debate is held in May.

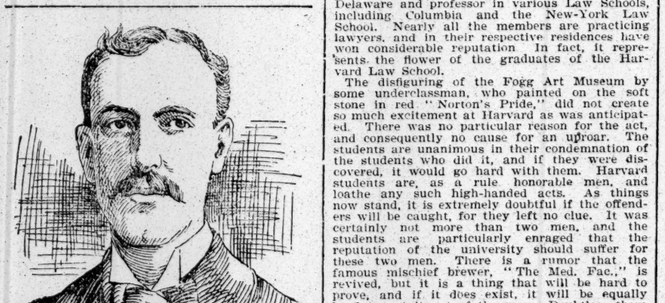
The seniors of the Yale Law School will be graduated in gowns this year, and the Faculty will also wear gowns at the commencement exercises. The gowns made their début at the reception this week in the new Law School Building. The gowns of the LL. D.'s and D. C. L.'s are alike, the main garment being black, and hanging from the collar is a long pink hood lined with purple. The members of the Faculty who wear them are Dean Wayland, LL. D.; Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D.; Judge William K. Townsend, D. C. L., and George Watrous, D. C. L. The other members of the Faculty have a white stripe bordering their hoods.

Dr. Benjamin W. Bacon of Oswego, N. Y., who has accepted the invitation of the Yale corporation to give instruction in the Divinity School in the department of New Testament interpretation and criticism next year, was born in 1860, and is the son of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon of Norwich, and grandson of old Dr. Leonard Bacon of Yale. He spent his boyhood until 1877 in Germany and Switzerland. He was graduated from Yale College in 1881, and from the Divinity School in 1884. He took the Berkeley prize on admission to the freshman class, and in the junior year the second Winthrop prize, open to the classes of '81. In his senior year he was one of the Townsend speakers for the De Forest Medal, and also a commencement speaker. Dr. Bacon was fullback of the football eleven in the days of Walter Camp's Captaincy. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Old Lyme, Conn., in 1884. He was married in the same year to Eliza Buckingham Aiken, granddaughter of Connecticut's famous war Governor. He went to Oswego in 1889, where he has been pastor of the Congregational Church until the present time.

The work of erecting the new dormitory on York Street, for which ground has been broken recently, will be pushed rapidly ahead, so that the building may be ready for occupancy as early as Sept. 15. One hundred and twenty-two feet in length by 55 feet in breadth, it will begin close upon the D. K. E. Building, on York Street, and extend to within five feet of the Heaton Home. The entrance from York Street will be through a hall 7½ feet in width, which will lead to a hall running at right angles with it and extending, 8 feet in width, through the entire middle of the building and upon which all the rooms will open. At either end of this hall will be two windows, also the stairways leading to the upper floors, four in number. The halls and staircases will be of fire-proof construction and the rest of the floors will be very solidly built, with iron beams, and with very frequent brick partitions, all of which will extend to the roof, reducing the chances of the spread of fire to the smallest proportions. The building having been designed to accommodate 100 men, will contain 3 single rooms and 20 double ones. The former will be arranged about the centre of the building, the latter at the ends. On the second, third, and fourth floors, immediately above the entrance hall, are situated the toilet rooms. The balcony, which will extend across the entire façade on the fifth floor, will be an entirely new idea in Yale dormitories. The halls will be light and airy. It is announced that the rental price of these rooms will be kept very much below the ordinary price for similar accommodations in the city. The building will cost about $90,000.



New Yale Dormitory.



Dr. Benjamin W. Bacon.
The New Instructor in the Divinity School.

LAW COURTS AT HARVARD.

Unique Features That Help Students to Knowledge of Practice.

CAMBRIDGE, March 22.—One of the unique features of the Harvard Law School is the student law clubs. The object of them is to give the members an opportunity of arguing real questions of law as they will have to argue them when once they will get into active practice. The questions are not handled in the same manner as they are in the ordinary trial courts, with jury and witnesses, and knotty points of evidence to deal with, but the arguments are carried on simply with regard to the points of law involved. An agreed statement of facts is presented, and the law fitting those facts is what is desired to be brought out. In other words, the counsel argue as if they were presenting a case before a Supreme Court or before the Court of Appeals.

The plan of the clubs is peculiar. Eight men form a club in the first year of their law work. They constitute what is known as the Superior Court of their club. They meet sixteen times during the college year, there being a counsel for the plaintiff and a counsel for the defendant at each meeting. The six members who are not engaged in the argument sit as Judges. They are presided over by a second-year student, a member of the same court the year before. He is known for the time as the Chief Justice of the court.

When these eight men are second-year students they are constituted the Supreme Court. Their duty is to sit twice during the year as Chief Justices over the Superior Court, and twice to argue before the members of their own court presided over by a third-year student. The third-year members of the club constitute the Court of Appeals. They have no work except to sit once as Chief Justices over the Supreme Court, unless perchance some ambitious under-class man is dissatisfied with a judgment rendered against him by a lower court, appeals the case to them.

There are now about a dozen of these clubs in the school, so that about a hundred men in each class get their valuable practice in argument. They are fostered by the Faculty, whose members often attend the meetings of the various clubs and express their own opinion. The Faculty openly declare that they consider the work in the clubs as valuable as any part of the regular study.

The first club to be started was the Pow Wow Law Club, founded in the Fall of 1870. A year or two later came the Ames-Gray Club, named after two of the professors. These are the strongest clubs and get the best men from each class. It is considered one of the great honors of the school to be elected to either one of these clubs, and the favor is eagerly sought after. The men who are elected to them are more closely watched by the Faculty than any other of the students.

The Supreme Court of the Pow Wow, the second year court in other words, is the twenty-fifth. One of its members suggested not long ago that there be a twenty-fifth anniversary. This plan met with favor from the underclassmen. Prof. Ames, ex-Chairman of the Athletic Committee, now the Dean of the Law School, who was one of the founders of the club, was appealed to and at once approved of the plan. He agreed to act as toastmaster at the proposed banquet, and at once set about to stir up the earlier members of the club. The result was that the founders of the club took up the matter with enthusiasm and agreed to make it a success. Invitations were accordingly sent out about a week ago to all past members of the club whose addresses were obtainable, for a banquet and reunion at the Hotel Vendome in Boston, on April 4. About 285 names and addresses were secured. Judging from the large number who have already signified their intention of being there, about 100 will be in attendance. Only sixteen of the members have died. Of those now living 102 are lawyers practicing in Boston, and 54 in New-York. A dozen live in Chicago, several in San Francisco. Some are out in the Hawaiian Islands, one is in Paris, and others are scattered throughout the Southern and Western States. It is not expected that many who do not live in Massachusetts will attend, though several New-Yorkers have agreed to go on to Boston for the occasion. At any rate, enough men have already agreed to make the affair a success.

It is surprising how anxious the original members are to have the reunion. Eleven men in all made up the first club, as follows: Prof. J. B. Ames, Russell Gray, Brooks Adams, J. H. Wolcott, Leverett Tuckerman, Henry W. Putnam, Horace B. Sargent, and Alden P. Loring, all of Boston, and A. H. Holmes and G. H. Adams of the well-known New-York firm of Holmes & Adams, and the Hon. Austen G. Fox, President of the Bar Examiners for New-York. Mr. Fox is one of the most enthusiastic of all, and will be there in force.

The next year came J. B. Warner, William C. Loring, and W. F. Marton of Boston, and Judge Fessenden of the Massachusetts Superior Court. Later members were Lieut. Gov. Walcott of Massachusetts, C. J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Justice Henry of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Victor Morawetz, author of the celebrated work on private corporations; C. B. Clark of the firm of Root & Clark of New-York, J. W. Lillenthal of San Francisco, Prof. J. H. Wigmore of Chicago, Francis R. Bangs, the Judge Advocate of the Boston Police Commission; L. D. Brandeis, Judge Robert Grant of Boston, ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston, the Hon. Sherman Hoar, United States District Attorney; Justice Marvel of the Supreme Court of Delaware and professor in various Law Schools, including Columbia and the New-York Law School. Nearly all the members are practicing lawyers, and in their respective residences have won considerable reputation. In fact, it represents the flower of the graduates of the Harvard Law School.

The disfiguring of the Fogg Art Museum by some underclassman, who painted on the soft stone in red "Norton's Pride," did not create so much excitement at Harvard as was anticipated. There was no particular reason for the act, and consequently no cause for an uproar. The students are unanimous in their condemnation of the students who did it, and if they were discovered, it would go hard with them. Harvard students are, as a rule honorable men, and loathe any such high-handed acts. As things now stand, it is extremely doubtful if the offenders will be caught, for they left no clue. It was certainly not more than two men, and the students are particularly enraged that the reputation of the university should suffer for these two men. There is a rumor that the famous mischief brewer, "The Med. Fac.," is revived, but it is a thing that will be hard to prove, and if it does exist, it will be equally hard to put it out of the way. Doubtless there are very few in it, and the members are men who have an ill reputation among their fellows.

Word has been received at the Astronomical Observatory that the big Bruce photographic telescope, which was shipped to the Harvard station in Arequipa, Peru, arrived there in safety. It is a cause of great relief, as the instrument was costly and delicate, and the journey was a rough one. The telescope will at once be set up and photographs of the sky taken. The plates will be sent on to Cambridge for examination.

The regular dinner of the junior class will be held in Boston the evening of March 25, at which about 250 will sit down. A. H. Parker has been appointed toastmaster. The following toasts will be responded to: "The Class," W. L. Garrison, Jr.; "Football," E. N. Wrightington; "Baseball," James Dean; "Debating," R. C. Davis; "Class Poem," H. T. Nichols. A double quartet from the Glee Club will sing, and there will be an orchestra for general music. Their dinner is one of the few events left at Harvard reminding of the old times when class feeling ran high.

The Harvard Law Review, the best known college legal publication in the country, has elected R. G. Dodge of Newburyport, Mass., as editor-in-chief for next year, and H. C. Lakin of Worcester, Mass., as Treasurer. The Board of Editors comprises sixteen men, who are elected on the basis of scholarship in the Law School, and represent the best element in each class.

The Harvard Civil Service Reform Club gave an informal reception Saturday to J. R. Procter, W. G. Rice, and J. M. Harlow, the Civil Service Commissioners.

For the past week or two the chorus and principals for the Hasty Pudding Club play have been rehearsing daily for the public performance to be given next month. The prohibition by the Faculty from performing in New-York has caused no little disappointment, but apparently no loss of interest. The play is already beginning to take shape, and has reached a more advanced stage than is usual so long before the date of presentation. The name of the play is "Branglebrink." The book was written by R. M. Townsend, '96. The music is the joint production of J. A. Carpenter, '97; F. B. Whittemore, '96, and R. G. Morse, '96. The principal characters are to be acted by A. H. Parker, '97; H. Schurz, '97; E. G. Knoblauch, '96; E. V. Frothingham, '96, and L. B. Valentine, '97. The dates selected for the performances are as follows: April 9, Thursday, graduates' night, in Cambridge; April 11, Saturday, afternoon and evening, Boston; April 13, Monday evening, Boston; April 14, Tuesday evening, Boston; April 15, Wednesday evening, Cambridge; April 16, Thursday evening, Cambridge; April 17, Friday evening, Cambridge.

Harvard's success in the debate against Princeton last week has raised the hopes of Harvard men greatly for the coming debate with Yale, which will take place May 1, in New-Haven. The trial debate to choose speakers for that event will take place on Tuesday. The subject for debate is the pertinent question whether England and the United States should have a permanent Board of Arbitration. More need of winning this debate is felt than in the debate with Princeton, and both Harvard and Yale will put the best foot forward to win the only dual contest between those universities this year.

PRINCETON'S OLD GYMNASIUM.

The Need for New, Larger Quarters Now Agitating the Students.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate organ of Princeton University, has taken up the agitation for a new gymnasium, and, under the caption, "The Greatest Need of Princeton Students," published the past week a series of letters from physicians, trainers, and Captains of athletic teams, setting forth the imperative demand for a new gymnasium at Old Nassau. Director George Goldie shows in his letter the inadequacy of the present gymnasium by quoting figures to the effect that when the present gymnasium was built—in 1869—it was even then too small to meet the requirements of the college. But Princeton's enrollment numbered scarcely more than 300 men at that time, whereas now 1,300 students in the college and seminary, are crying for exercising quarters. Dr. A. K. Macdonald, '71, who for many years has looked after the health of Princeton students, says that a new and spacious gymnasium is an absolute requirement of the students as a means of maintaining good health in the college. Trainer McMasters, Capt. Lea of the football team of last Fall, Capt. Bradley of the baseball team, Capt. Garrett of the track team, Capt. Cochran of the football team, and Capt. Turner of the Gymnastic Association all write emphasizing the inadequacy of the present gymnasium, and urging the necessity of a new one if Princeton means to hold her present position in athletics. Letters are also published from Director Sargent of the Harvard Gymnasium and Director Seaver of the Yale Gymnasium, both of whom emphasize the necessity of physical exercise for young men engaged in intellectual labor, and also showing the very great increase in physical development and in the number of students taking exercise since the erection of the new gymnasiums at Yale and Harvard.

A long editorial is published by The Princetonian, urging especially the general need on the part of students not connected with athletic teams for the exercise afforded by proper gymnastic apparatus.

The students learned with great interest this week that final arrangements have been completed for finishing the Brokaw Field, which is to be the common playground of the college. The contract to finish the grading of the field has been given to Walter Butler Harris of the Scientific School, Princeton, and it is now expected that at the latest the field will be ready for use in time for the opening of college next year. Eleven tennis courts will be laid out on the upper terrace near the clubhouse, and a system of underdrainage will be introduced to keep the courts in good condition for playing. The lower field will be laid out in three baseball diamonds for Spring playing, so that three games may be in progress simultaneously, and in the Fall two football gridirons will be laid out, providing for a like number of football games at the same time. The field is to be kept dry by a two-foot underdrainage for storm water, and a system at every 50 or 40 feet for ordinary surface water. Work on the field will be started as soon as the weather permits.

The Philadelphia Club was addressed Tuesday night by J. Bayard Henry, '76, of Philadelphia, at a well-attended meeting. Mr. Henry was the founder of the Philadelphia Club at Princeton, and was also the originator of the idea of forming sectional clubs among the undergraduates, the club he founded eight years ago having been the first of the kind. Prof. Libbey also addressed the meeting, and a committee of undergraduates was appointed to extend Princeton's influence among the schools of Philadelphia and its vicinity. The members of this committee are Roberts, '96; Pardee, '97; Davis, '98, and Donaldson, '99. The new indoor tennis court which has been laid out in the Casino is the centre of activity for students interested in this branch of sport. A midwinter tournament has been arranged and is now in progress. In the first round Thompson, '98, defeated B. Kurtzendorn, '99, 6—0, 6—2; Butler, '98, defeated F. Stewart, '96, by default; Meserole, '97, defeated Blair, '98, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, and McVitty, '98, defeated Evans, '97, 6—2, 6—4. Under the heading "The Gap and Gown at Princeton" The Princetonian gives some interesting facts concerning the custom of wearing academic costumes at Princeton and the history of the custom. Among other things it says that during the last few years each succeeding senior class has agitated the question of the adoption of the cap and gown, the prevalent idea seeming to be that this custom is not an old one at Princeton. The fact is that the custom is not only most ancient, but has probably been more continuous here than in other colleges. There were laws passed by the Trustees in 1751, and again in 1752, relative to the wearing of the cap and gown. In 1768 the laws of the college specify that no resident student or undergraduate shall at any time appear either at church, in the college hall, at prayers, or at any other collegiate exercises, or at any time about or out of the hall, excepting the back yard of the college only, and that on necessary occasions, without being clothed in their college habits, on penalty of 5 shillings proc. money. In the laws of 1802 and 1812 every student is required to own and wear at prayers, at church, and all public exercises the regulation cap and gown. In 1873 Dr. Maclean says that "for the last fifty years they have been commonly worn at commencement and other public occasions." This shows that the cap and gown was in continuous use here up to 1878, and instead of being an innovation at Princeton, it is one of the earliest and most continuous customs.

The students in college from Northern New-Jersey have formed a sectional club called "The Northern New-Jersey Club." Cochran, '96, has been elected President; Dear, '97, Vice President; Rosenkranz, '98, Secretary and Treasurer, and Vail, '99, Freshman Director. Prof. Libbey addressed the Club at its first meeting.

The date for the annual New-York concert of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs has been decided upon as Thursday evening, April 9, and the place, the Carnegie Music Hall. Daily practice is being held by the clubs in preparation for the Spring concerts, and a large chorus of singers is being trained to accompany the Glee Club. The Philadelphia concert will occur on March 28.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY TOPICS.

Its Fencers' Club in the League—Greek Fraternities.

ITHACA, March 22.—The ever-dreaded final examination week for the Winter term is now on and the campus has assumed the quiet, serious air which is always attendant upon this part of the term.

The old system of "finals" has been reverted to almost unanimously now by the various colleges. Last year the system of no finals with preliminary or weekly examinations was adopted, but this was found even more unsatisfactory than the old system. As it is now, a student's standing depends largely upon the mark he receives as a result of the end-of-term "quiz," hence the necessarily serious application to work at the present time.

The Spring recess begins at noon on Saturday, the 28th, and lasts until Tuesday, April 7. The Easter recess comes nearly two weeks later than it did last year, and the end of the Spring term will accordingly be pushed farther along toward the last of June.

The Cornell Fencers' Club was accepted this week into the American Fencers' League of America, and a division charter granted. The officers of the Cornell division are E. Rathbun, '98, President; Norman Hutchinson, '97, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. C. P. Vergauven, Prevot d'Armes; J. M. W. Durant, '96, Manager. Cornell will take part in the annual tournament of the league soon to be held in New-York City.

Prof. Waterman T. Hewett, who is about to leave for his Sabbatic year in Europe, has been invited to attend the opening of the Bechstein German library, which has been recently purchased by the University of Pennsylvania. This library is said to rank next in fame to the Zarnke library, which was purchased for Cornell by W. H. Sage. Cornell has heretofore enjoyed the prestige of possessing the best library for the study of German literature in America. She will now have to share the honors with Pennsylvania.

Arturo Rodriguez of the class of '91 is making a visit to his Alma Mater. Mr. Rodriguez has recently returned from Cuba, and is well informed on the condition of affairs in that island. At a gathering of his class yesterday he gave a very interesting account of his experiences resulting from the war.

Miss Ida H. Hyde, Cornell, '92, has been highly honored by receiving from the University of Heidelberg the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the history of this renowned university a doctor's degree has been granted to a woman only once before. The doctorate was granted to Miss Hyde principally in recognition of her excellent thesis, the subject of which was "Entwicklungsgeschichte Eliniger Scyphomedusen."

Cornell is pre-eminently a fraternity college. In all, there are twenty-seven of the Greek letter societies represented here by chapters. In addition to the fraternities there are five class societies, Chancery, (senior;) Quill and Dagger, (senior;) Sphinx Head, (senior;) Aleph Samach, (junior,) and Theta Nu Epsilon, (sophomore.)

MATTERS AT STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The Senior Inspection Party—Freshmen to Have a New President.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 22.—The senior inspection party, under the supervision of Prof. Denton, started on Monday afternoon for Danbury, it being, as anticipated, smaller than usual. Prof. Denton had arranged an exceedingly fine programme.

On Tuesday the roster for the second term or Easter examinations was posted. The examinations begin on Monday, March 23, and will be continued through the week.

Prof. MacCord has decided to suspend the examination of the junior class in kinematics until the June examinations, on account of the number of examinations in other departments which the class will have to undergo this term. He received a petition from the juniors asking for a suspension of the examination, making the June examination embrace the work of both terms.

A meeting of the freshmen class was held on Tuesday at which it was decided to have the class picture put in The Link. A new President will soon have to be elected by the freshman class, as it is said that Mr. Le Porte, the present President, is about to leave college.

Warren H. Miller has been chosen class historian by the sophomores.

There is a custom at Stevens among a number of the professors of excusing from examination those of the students whose averages in their departments have been unusually high through the term. The result of this system is in the main beneficial, as it stimulates the desire for high standing in scholarship, as in this manner the trying ordeal of an examination may in some cases be averted.

Open clashes between the students and the janitor have recently resulted in the suspension of a number of the former.

The finals in the chess tournament are still being played. It had been hoped that the tournament would be finished by March 18, but for several reasons the conclusion was unavoidably delayed.

On Friday another picture of the junior class was taken, that of the week before not being satisfactory to the committee.

The last recitation of the class of '97 in the department of languages was held Friday. E. J. Munby, in a neat speech, thanked Prof. Kroek in behalf of the class for the courteous treatment it had always experienced at his hands. In the course of his speech Mr. Munby said that the class of '97 had received glowing accounts of Prof. Kroek on entering, and that the reports had not belied him.

The Junior Ball Committee met on Friday. The matter of extra dances was again discussed, and the Chairman appointed J. S. Williamson and Walter Kidde as a sub-committee, to attend to the decorations.

AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

A Committee Selected to Decide upon a New President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—As soon as President Hill's refusal to withdraw his resignation was made known, the following committee of the Board of Trustees was appointed to have charge of the selection of a successor: Dr. E. M. Moore, Sr., Elon Huntington, and Martin W. Cooke of this city, John P. Townsend of New-York, and Prof. H. C. Vedder of Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn. It is announced that the members of the committee will do their work by correspondence, and will not meet until June, when they will report to the Board of Trustees. As Dr. Hill will retire at the end of this year, and less than three months remains before commencement, it is doubtful whether the university will have a President next year. If not, a committee of the Faculty will govern, as in the interregnum between Presidents Anderson and Hill.

During the last week a rumor has been persistently circulated that Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell was likely to be called. Prof. Wheeler is a Baptist, as the President of Rochester must be, is a ripe scholar, and a man of great executive ability. But he has already refused several tempting offers, including the Presidency of Colgate, and his work at the American College in Athens is now engrossing his attention. Besides, he receives a salary of $7,000 a year, while Rochester can offer its President only $5,000. It is hinted that Prof. Wheeler might accept, in spite of these considerations, but it is authoritatively stated that the committee has hardly begun its work as yet, and it could certainly have reached no decision. Prof. Elias Johnson, who fills the Chair of Systematic Theology at Crozier Theological Seminary, is also widely mentioned for the place. He is a theologian of liberal views, whose appointment would probably be satisfactory to all elements, including the Faculty, which has never taken part in the battles between the extreme and liberal Baptists regarding President Hill's policy. Were it not for the prominent part taken in this controversy by President Augustus H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary, he might be a formidable candidate for the position. Dr. Strong is an educator of conceded ability, and is said to have been offered the college Presidency after Martin B. Anderson's resignation. At that time, however, the theological seminary promised increased usefulness as a result of its proposed removal to New-York, a plan that failed to materialize. Two members of the Faculty are regarded as Presidential possibilities, Dr. William C. Morey, Professor of History and Political Science, and George M. Forbes, Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy. Prof. Forbes takes a great personal interest in the students, and enjoys the respect of all the friends of the college. Dr. Morey's scholastic attainments are widely recognized.

The Spring vacation began on Wednesday, and the next term will open on Thursday next.

VASSAR ACTORS AND EDITORS.

The Last Hall Play of the Year—Managers of the Miscellany.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—The fourth and last hall play of the year was given in Philalethean Hall on Saturday evening. "The Amazons" was the play chosen by the committee, which included Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, Chairman; Miss Gertrude Chesley, Miss Lilian Bayliss, Miss Helen Stamford, Miss Alice Easton, and Miss Agnes Lee. In the cast were Miss Louise Van Auden, Miss L. F. Collins, Miss Sarah Hartzell, Miss A. E. Jenkins, Miss J. B. Howard, Miss E. B. Atkinson, and Miss G. E. MacArthur.

The newly elected editors of The Vassar Miscellany, from the class of '98, are Miss Fanny McKinney, Miss Katherine Blunt, and Miss Lucretia Justice. The editors from '97 who take the positions of the retiring '96 board are Miss Grace Gallaher, Miss Florence Hotchkiss, Miss Anne Richey, and Miss Maidie Traver. The current number of The Miscellany has an interesting article on "A National University," by Mrs. Annie Howes Barnes, '74, the wife of Prof. Carl Barns of Brown University. Mrs. Barns is General Secretary to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Faculty honors were awarded during the week to the following members of the senior class: Miss Arnold, Miss Cumming, Miss Fagan, Miss Jones, Miss MacArthur, Miss Moore, Miss Packer, Miss Schwartz, Miss Tuttle, Miss Wood, and Miss Kruse.

"Qui Vive" has challenged "I. and M." to a joint debate on the question, Resolved, That the present Administration has been a financial success.

Prof. Seth Low of Brown University, and professor-elect of Cornell University, lectured before the college on the subject of "Epictetus, the Stoic." After the address the speaker was entertained by Prof. French and the junior and senior philosophy classes.

The Edward O. Barringer Prize has been awarded to Miss Ruth Mann. This prize is given for scholarship to the best student in the graduating class who is the daughter of a physician.

The senior class appointed its officers for class day as follows: Miss Jessie Bell Hart, Historian; Miss Frank Collins, Spade Orator; Miss Lucy Madeira, Prophecy; Miss Julie D. Hill, Marshal.

THE DRAMA AT WELLS COLLEGE.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" Last Week, and "Sharys and Flats" This.

AURORA, N. Y., March 22.—Phoenix Literarum Societas gave last Monday evening Gilbert's mythological comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea." The cast of characters was as follows: Pygmalion, Miss Williams; Leucippe, Miss Rossiter; Chrysos, Miss Gardner; Agesimos, Miss Ankeny; Mimos, Miss Swinnerton; Galatea, Miss Merserеau; Cynisca, Miss Soule; Daphne, Miss Wilkison; Myrine, Miss Róberts.

E. A. MacDowell gave a piano recital Thursday evening under the auspices of the Wells Philharmonic Club.

Monday evening the class of '98 will entertain the Faculty and students of the college with the farce, "Sharps and Flats." The following is the cast: Mrs. Smith, Miss Watkins; Mrs. Brown, her mother, Miss La Moreaux; Miss Nott, Miss Baker; Mrs. Prime, Miss M. Campbell; Mrs. Maynard, Miss L. Campbell; Miss Riverton, Miss Kirk; Aunt Dorcas, Miss Brown; Bridget, Miss Osborne.

Tuesday evening a recital will be given by some of the students in the musical department.

The Easter recess begins next Friday noon, and ends the evening of April 7.

THE WINTER TERM AT UNION.

It Closed Friday and the Spring Vacation Begins This Week.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 22.—The regular work of the Winter term of Union College closed Friday, and this week will be devoted entirely to examinations. The Spring vacation will commence Friday, March 27, and close Tuesday, April 7.

The bill allowing the City of Albany to bond itself for $1,000,000 for purposes of higher education—otherwise known as the Union College Removal bill—received a hearing Thursday before the Assembly Committee on Cities. Several Albany citizens appeared in its favor, and the bill will probably be favorably reported and passed. Meanwhile, at a meeting of the Board of Trade at Schenectady Thursday evening it was decided to send a circular letter to each alumnus requesting his opinion. The Rev. Philip H. Cole, '88, formerly Assistant Professor of English at Union, was added to the committee, and $250 was raised to defray expenses.

A SURPRISE FOR COLUMBIA.

Chicago Wants the Debate Postponed —Dedication of the New Site.

The enthusiasm of Columbia University over the long-expected interuniversity debate was somewhat damped Thursday by the receipt of a rather strange letter from the University of Chicago. This letter contained the startling information that the Westerners would like very much to have the discussion postponed until next Fall. For awhile it was thought that, inasmuch as Columbia had already held a trial debate and selected a team and substitutes, the request must be at once refused. All sorts of speculations were made as to the reasons provoking such a communication. Later on, however, the affair assumed an entirely different aspect when President Brodt of the Debating Union made it known that the letter was entirely unofficial, and that no definite action would be taken upon it by the Columbia Union. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Chicagoans did not announce their choice of sides on Friday last, as they should have done, according to the stipulations in the articles of agreement between the universities. This neglect of the Westerners lends color to the popular student assumption that, after all, April 17 may not be such a momentous occasion in the history of debating at Columbia. The final result of this unexpected state of affairs is awaited with considerable interest throughout the university.

The members of the Philolexian Society have decided to hold their annual honorary prize competitions in debating and oratory on April 24. The contestants are at liberty to choose their own subjects for the oratorical trial, but the subject for debate, as chosen on Friday last, is, "Resolved, That the United States should recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists." A prize will also be given to the author of the best essay on "Some Event in Columbia's History." The winners of the essay awards are decided upon by certain members of the Faculty. The successful competitors in the other events are selected by these prominent graduate members of the society. The awards are made in money derived from the income of $1,500, which was founded way back in the history of the society for distribution in these annual honorary prize competitions. Many men now famous have made attempts to gain the distinction of being prize winners. Among these is John B. Pine, now a Trustee of the university. Mr. Pine will doubtless be asked to act as one of the judges.

President Low has expressed an earnest desire that all the students of the college don the classic cap and gown at the dedication of the new site, on May 2. He has also announced an official programme of the order of exercises on that occasion. The day's proceedings will be divided into two parts—morning and afternoon exercises—so as to give the alumni a chance of seeing the grounds and of holding a reunion. For the morning ceremonies, invitations will be issued only to the Trustees, the university Faculties, and the alumni. At the conclusion of the morning ceremonies, luncheon will be served for the Trustees and the Faculties in South Hall, and for the alumni in West Hall. The afternoon exercises will be of a public character. They will take place in South Court, where stands having a seating capacity for 3,000 persons will be erected. A very large number of official and other guests will be invited. All undergraduates will assemble in West Hall, and march thence in a body to South Court, where seats will be reserved for them.

The official programme as mapped out by the President follows:

Morning.—11:30—Assembly of Faculties and Trustees in South Hall; assembly of alumni in West Hall at the same hour. 12 M—The Trustees, Faculty, and alumni will form in procession, the President and Trustees leading, and will proceed to the Physics Building. Dedication service, the Rev. Dr. Vincent officiating; laying of the cornerstone by Prof. Rood of the department of physics; address by Dr. Van Amringe, Dean of the University Faculties. Thence the procession will advance to Schermerhorn Hall; dedication service, the Rev. Dr. Dix officiating; the laying of the cornerstone by W. C. Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; address by Prof. Osborn and Prof. Da Costa. The order of the procession will immediately beresumed, the Trustees and Faculties returning to South Hall, the alumni going to West Hall. Luncheon will then be served.

Afternoon.—2:30—Assembly of the Trustees, Faculties, speakers, and official guests in South Hall; assembly of alumni in the north corridor and of the undergraduates in the south corridor of West Hall. 2:35—The President, Trustees, speakers, and officials will form in procession and proceed to the platform. 2:40—The alumni will form in procession and proceed by way of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to South Court, where seats will be reserved for them. 2:45—The undergraduates will form in procession and proceed by the route of the alumni to South Court, where seats will be reserved for them. 3:00—Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe; address by the President; presentation of the National colors by Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; acceptance of the colors on behalf of the university by the President; address by Abram S. Hewitt; address by President Eliot of Harvard University; benediction by Bishop Potter.

During the past ten days a most interesting work has been carried on at the new site. The two ancient yew trees which stood in front of the old asylum have been moved back so that they now stand directly in front of the new library. It is a notable fact that these two yew trees were presented by the Trustees of Columbia to the asylum upon the purchase of the disused Botanical Garden. This garden is now the upper estate of the college endowment, and embraces a large number of lots in the vicinity of the new site. The university derives nearly three-fourths of its income from the leasing of these lots. The roots of the yew trees were carefully preserved by leaving around them cylindrical shaped masses of earth. Upon a track constructed with stout beams, thoroughly greased and laid toward the spots to be occupied by the trees, the workmen transported the two old yews. These trees are over a hundred years old, and are the finest specimens of their kind in America.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith read the first paper at the Saturday morning conferences upon literature at the Carnegie Lyceum on Saturday last. As these conferences draw nearer to their close the interest manifested in them seems to become greater. They will be concluded during the second week in April.

SOCIETIES AT THE CITY COLLEGE.

Y. M. C. A. Reception, Annual Debate, Preparing for Commencement.

The first reception of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City College will be given Friday evening, in the parlors of the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue. The professors and students have been invited to attend. The addresses of the evening will be by Prof. J. W. Mason of the City College and Prof. F. R. Hutton of Columbia College. The college glee club will assist with the entertainment.

The college association was founded in October, and has slowly increased in membership. Meetings are held Tuesday afternoons, in the Students' Clubhouse. The meeting March 31 will discuss "The Armenian Crisis."

The literary societies Phrenocosmia and Clionia have definitely settled upon April 25 as the date of the joint debate. It will be held at Chickering Hall, and the subject will be, "Resolved, That the Cabinet Should Have a Seat on the Floor of Congress and a Voice in Its Debates." M. Simmons, '97, and A. Bing, '97, of Phrenocosmia will support the affirmative side, and L. J. Rosett, '96, and H. M. Phillips, '96, the negative side. The committee is to be interesting.

The senior class held a meeting Wednesday for the purpose of arranging the class dues to cover the expenses of the programmes of class day and of commencement, and also the expenses of class-day exercises. The dues were settled at $2 a head. The following officers were also elected: Treasurer—H. Peyser; Recording Secretary—W. C. Volckhausen; Prophet—H. M. Phillips.

The Microcosm for '96 promises to be the best college annual ever published by the students of the college. It will contain, besides the reading matter, pictures of the fraternities, of the glee club, and of the football, lacrosse, and athletic teams. It is expected to appear May 10.

At the last meeting of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, W. Boak, M. Wilmot, '99, and H. P. Olcott, '99, were initiated.

The Mandolin and Guitar Club, which was organized last week, is composed as follows: Mandolins—W. S. Strobel, '96; A. Bing, '97; J. D. Lederman, '98; J. C. Shattuck, '98, and S. B. Herman, '98; guitars—A. H. Kudel, '96; A. W. Corse, '96, and A. H. Schwartz, '98.

The College Mercury Board distributed last week its usual paper for gathering the statistics of the senior class, among the questions of which the answers to which are printed in the commencement number, are birthplace, age, bad habits, known as, chum, favorite expression, whiskers, politics, co-educations, (?) and favorite drink. This is always a source of considerable amusement to the readers of The Mercury.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY ORATORS.

Appointments for Commencement—Chancellor MacCracken's Travels.

At the last meeting of the Faculty of New-York University the following appointments for Commencement were made: First honor, valedictory and salutatory, James H. Shipley and George Francis Swan; philosophical oration, John Prentice Taylor; scientific oration, Thomas Jones Maccabe; orations, Frederick S. Gibson, Charles M. Meyers, C. F. Whitney, Laurence W. Whitney, and Charles G. Wheeler. The difference in the standing of Mr. Shipley and Mr. Swan was so small that it was voted to class them together as sharing the first honor. It is understood that not more than five or six will speak at Commencement.

Cablegrams and letters from Chancellor MacCracken have informed his family of his safe arrival at Naples and of meeting his son, J. H. MacCracken, '94. While stopping at Gibraltar the doctor took the opportunity to spend a few hours in Algiers. He arrived at Naples on March 2. On leaving Naples he and his son go to Rome and thence further south.

Arthur Baynon has presented the mathematical department, through Dr. Israel P. Person, '65, a valuable calculating machine, known as the arithmometer. It is of French manufacture, representing the result of years of labor of its inventor, M. Thomas de Colmar, and is designed mechanically to add, subtract, multiply, divide, and extract roots, economizing in this way mental energy and time when laborious arithmetical operations are involved. By its use, two can easily do the work of six in solving complicated problems with infallible precision.

Prof. Russell has begun his course of lectures to the seniors of the Law School on the law of corporations. Before the completion of the course the seniors will be given eight lectures by Joseph S. Auerbach of Davies, Stone & Auerbach. Mr.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GREAT DULLNESS ACCOMPANIED BY A LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES.

The Proposition to Unite the Free Silver and Protectionist Interests Disturbing to Foreign Investors—The Northern Pacific Plan—Active Manipulation in Tobacco and Sugar—Burlington & Rock Island Lower, but St. Paul Firmly Held.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market was dull and prices showed a declining tendency. London was not an important factor either way, but probably sold more than it bought. The effort to unite the free silver and protectionists interests has caused uneasiness abroad, and has induced a disposition to liquidate investments in this country. The European political situation and the pernicious activity of Congress have also been depressing influences.

The important incidents of the week were the publication of the Northern Pacific plan of reorganization and the calling by the Treasury of 20 per cent. of the amount deposited in the banks on account of the recent Government loan operation. The Northern Pacific plan has been favorably received, and will undoubtedly be put into operation in the near future. The only objectors to it are a minority of the holders of the third mortgage, who consider their treatment to be illiberal. Railroad earnings continue to be good, but the commercial situation might be better. There have been several failures of importance, and trade reports are not as good as they were.

Speculation has been confined largely to a few of the industrials. The manipulation of Tobacco has been pronounced, although the stock gained only about a point. Rumors of a trade adjustment and of the resumption of dividends have been the bull factors. Sugar has been bought by insiders, and is 2 points higher than a week ago. The other industrials show only slight changes, although mostly lower.

The Grangers and Louisville and Nashville have been the active features of the railway list, although the trading has been light. Burlington and Rock Island have each made material losses. St. Paul, on the other hand, has been firm, the earnings of the company being entirely satisfactory. Louisville and Nashville was sold by London on every appearance of strength, and is 2 points lower. The short interest in Baltimore and Ohio has been covering slowly, and the operation has held the stock firm. Denver preferred declined in consequence of disappointment over the failure of the Directors to declare a dividend at this time. The general list has been dull and featureless. The bond market has also shown a declining tendency.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the coresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	March 23, '95.
Adams Express	148	148	..
American Cotton Oil	16½	15¼	26½
American Cotton Oil pf	64	62¼	72¼
American Express	110⅜	110⅛	..
*American Sugar Refineries	117⅜	†114¼	99⅛
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101½	†100	94
American Tobacco	84⅝	80⅜	93⅝
American Tobacco pf	102¾	101⅜	109½
Ann Arbor	10	10	..
At., Top. & S. F., all inst. pd.	16⅛	14⅝	..
*At., T. & S. F., pf. when iss.	25½	25	..
Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	16	54
*Bay State Gas	2⅜	2¼	15⅞
*Brooklyn R. T.	22	21½	..
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	70	70	..
Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	15¾	17½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	43	..
Chicago Gas t. r.	66½	64½	72⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77⅝	75¾	73⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	102⅜	91⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅝	76¼	57½
C., M. & St Paul pf	129½	129⅛	115½
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	71½	69⅝	64½
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	37¼	35⅛	38⅜
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	53	50½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	26⅝	25¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅝	3¼	..
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	148	133
Delaware & Hudson	127½	126¼	128¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	166⅞	160¼	163
Denver & Rio Grane pf	48⅜	46½	30
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7½	7½	..
Distil. & Cat. Feed., all in. pd.	19¼	17¼	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98¼	98	97
Erie	15½	14½	..
Erie 1st pf	41⅜	38¾	..
Erie 2d pf	25	24	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	60	60	..
General Electric	50	50	..
Illinois Central	37⅜	35⅝	87
Illinois Steel Co	95	94⅜	87
Iowa Central	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Iowa Central pf	8½	8	8½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	36⅞	35½	23½
Laclede Gas	15	15	..
Laclede Gas pf	29⅞	27¾	26⅞
Lake Erie & Western	84⅜	81	84
Lake Erie & Western pf	19¼	19	17½
Lake Shore	72	71¾	73
Long Island	147	146	137½
Louisville & Nashville	81	81	..
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago	53	50	51⅜
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago pf.	9⅝	9	8
Manhattan Beach	21	18	24½
Manhattan Con	9	9	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	104¾	103	109¾
Minnesota Iron	51	49¾	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	72	69½	59½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	11¾	11½	11¼
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	26⅜	25½
Mobile & Ohio	23⅞	22⅜	24
Morris & Essex	22¼	22½	..
*National Lead Co.	162¾	162⅝	162
*National Lead Co. pf	24½	23¼	33⅜
National Linseed Oil	87	86	85⅝
New-England	16¼	16	19⅞
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	105	96⅜
New-York Central	96⅞	96¼	95½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	14¼	13½	13½
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	72	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¼	29¾	29⅜
New-York, Sus. & West	9⅝	9¼	12⅜
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24⅞	23	37
Norfolk & Western	2	1⅞	2⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	6⅞	6¾	13⅜
North American	6⅜	5	5¼
Northern Pacific	2¾	1½	3½
Northern Pacific pf	13	11½	16½
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅛	16½
Oregon Improvement	2	2	12
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4¼	3½	6
Pacific Mail	27½	25⅜	29⅜
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd.	11¾	10⅝	..
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	57	56⅝	49
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4¼	5⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11½	10½	10¾
St. Paul & Duluth	26	25	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	91	..
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	39¾	32
Silver Bullion certs	68¼	68⅛	63½
Southern Pacific	19⅝	18⅜	17¾
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅛	12¾
Southern Railway pf	30⅜	28½	34¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅜	25⅝	15⅜
Texas Pacific	8¼	8	10¼
Union Pacific t. r.	7½	6⅞	9⅜
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4½	4	4¼
U. S. Cordage t. r.	5⅛	4½	..
U. S. Cordage pf. t. r.	10	9	..
U. S. Cordage gtd. t. r.	20¼	18½	..
*United States Leather	9⅞	9¼	10
*United States Leather pf	63½	60⅞	66⅞
United States Rubber	27¼	25½	41
United States Rubber pf	84	84	93¼
Wabash	6¾	6⅜	6½
Wabash pf	18¼	16¾	14¼
*Western Union Beef	8	8	..
Western Union Telegraph	83⅞	†83¼	88¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	9¾	12⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36½	31⅝	44½
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	3¼

*Unlisted. † Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has shown a hardening tendency. Call loans were made at 2½@4½ per cent., the average for the week being about 3¾ per cent. Time money was firmly held. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 4½ per cent. for 90 days, 4¼@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper of the best class was in moderate demand, but was subject to very close scrutiny. Rates were 5@5½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for prime four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £243,592 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.47, became 62.50. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,900,000f. in gold and 3,500,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87 for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 55⅛c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,215,183, and the exports for the same period $13,219,041. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,996,142. The net exports to date in 1895 were $17,671,365, in 1894 $9,684,196, and in 1893 $29,298,134.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,406,150. The banks now hold $19,042,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $999,400, a decrease in specie of $2,329,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $514,200, a decrease in deposits of $1,751,400, and a decrease in circulation of $36,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 21, '96.	March 14, '96.	March 23, '95.
Loans	$467,526,300	$466,526,900	$484,652,400
Specie	58,515,300	60,845,100	65,120,400
Legal ten'rs.	82,541,900	83,056,100	76,287,900
Net deposits.	488,058,100	489,809,500	500,047,200
Circulation.	14,198,000	14,234,800	12,366,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	March 21, '96.	March 14, '96.	March 23, '95.
Specie	$58,515,308	$60,845,100	$65,120,400
Legal ten'rs.	82,541,900	83,056,100	76,287,900
Total reserve	$141,057,200	$143,901,200	$141,408,300
Reserve required agt. deposits	122,014,525	122,452,375	127,261,800
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$19,042,675	$21,448,825	$14,146,500

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$19,042,675	1891	$9,055,375
1895	14,146,500	1890	3,416,425
1894	79,077,650	1889	6,698,925
1893	9,243,200	1888	9,413,225
1892	16,199,700	1887	6,186,850

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf	1⅞	Bay State Gas	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs	1⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Laclede Gas pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼

DECLINED.

A., T. & S.F. pf., wh. iss.	1	Lonis. & Nash	2
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	L., N. A. & C. pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	Minn. Iron	2
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1⅞	National Lead	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅞	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	5	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	P. & R., 1st in. pd.	1½
D. & C. F., all in. pd.	1¼	Silver bullion certs.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Ill. Central	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	4
Iowa Central	1	Union Pac. t. r.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	U. S. Cord. gtd.	2
L. E. & West. pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3⅜
Lake Shore	1½		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

C., H. V. & T. 6s	1	Norf. & W., M. & W.	1⅜
Iron Mt. 3s	1½	Division	1¾
L. & W. B. con. as.	1	Nor. Pac. con.	1
Long Island 4s	2	Nor. Pac. con., t. r.	2⅛

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	⅜	Nor. Pac. 2d, c.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. 4s, 1st in. pd.	⅛	Nor. Pac. 3d, c.	⅛
At., T. & S. F. 5s, 1st in. pd.	⅛	Northwestern gold, c.	1
At., T. & S. F. 6s, 1st in. pd.	⅛	Or. Imp. con., t. r.	⅛
At., T. & S. F., adj. 4s, w. is.	⅜	Or. Imp. 1st	⅛
Brooklyn El. 1st	1	Or. Short L. 6s, t. r.	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Or. R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Chi. & N. P. 5s, t. r.	⅛	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1
Denver & R. G. 4s	⅛	Penn. 4½s, c.	1
Equit. Gas, Chi. 1st	½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Erie 2d con. cfts.	⅛	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	⅛
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1	Reading 3d pf. inc.	⅛
Kansas & Texas 2d	⅛	Rio Grande West 4s	⅛
Kan. & T. 1st 5s	⅛	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st	⅛	St. L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.	⅛
National Starch 1st	1	Union Pac. ext., s. f.	⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1½
		Wabash deb., B	1½

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 19, 1896	£49,114,944	.....
March 21, 1895	37,362,852	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 19, 1896	78,186,204	£49,923,484
March 21, 1895	85,624,824	49,713,402

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 19, 1896	32,944,100	14,118,900
March 21, 1895	38,736,130	15,821,820

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIA.

March 19, 1896	25,726,000	12,724,000
March 21, 1895	17,193,000	13,732,000

SPAIN.

March 19, 1896	8,004,000	10,330,000
March 21, 1895	8,004,000	12,150,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 19, 1896	2,623,000	6,913,000
March 21, 1895	4,430,000	7,060,000

BELGIUM.

March 19, 1896	2,587,333	1,293,667
March 21, 1895	3,466,000	1,733,000
Total last week	£199,185,581	£95,303,056
Corresponding week in 1895	194,910,852	100,249,000
Week ending March 12.	198,736,359	95,190,170
Corresponding week last year	194,533,115	98,839,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,543,862
Corresponding week, 1895	8,380,191
Since Jan. 1, 1896	110,180,128
Corresponding period, 1895	120,611,201

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,545,226
Corresponding week, 1895	8,507,357
Since Jan. 1, 1896	78,003,545
Corresponding period, 1895	68,092,012

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$222,026
Corresponding week, 1895	2,210,721
Since Jan. 1, 1896	17,886,097
Corresponding period, 1895	11,933,855

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,359,424
Corresponding week, 1895	1,399,406
Since Jan. 1, 1896	25,418,911
Corresponding period, 1895	36,319,579

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending March 21	$553,320,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436
Exchanges for week ending March 14	518,350,637
Balances for week ending March 14	31,209,652
Exchanges for week ending March 7	602,858,935
Balances for week ending March 7	34,563,333
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 29	627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 29	40,946,554
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21	524,826,765
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21	34,145,586
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15	555,730,337
*Balances for week ending Feb. 15	34,620,350

*Five days.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market last week was dull and uninteresting, the only feature of note being Northern Pacific issues, which were extremely active upon the announcement of the plan. The 5s and the second mortgages advanced sharply, while the 3s declined about 7 per cent., reflecting the terms given the various classes of securities in the plan. The Second Mortgage Bondholders' Committee announces that the terms given to it are satisfactory, and advises the holders to deposit their securities under the plan. The Third Mortgage Bondholders Committee as yet has not signified its intention, but, as the amount of bonds it represents is small, it will not cut any figure, and the general impression is that the plan will go through without any delay.

Investment bonds of high grade have been extremely dull, without any material concession in prices, while municipal bonds have, as a rule, sold at nearly the highest prices of the year. Traction and gas securities were remarkably strong in the face of the dull and declining market, quotations being unchanged, though little business resulted. There has been quite a large absorption of high-grade bonds lately by National banks that have been buying bonds instead of commercial paper, the object being to get something perfectly secure, although at a lower rate of interest. Government bonds were inactive and dull, though quotations were only fractionally lower.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The declarations of the regular Westinghouse dividends, with 5 per cent. extra for Air Brake and 2 per cent. extra for Allegheny Heating, and the resumption of dividends on Union Switch and Signal preferred and Westinghouse Machine, failed to infuse any life into the market for these shares. There is practically no Air Brake offering, and 172@175 is bid for lots ranging up to 100 shares. The dealings for the week were mainly in Philadelphia Gas, which advanced to 20, and subsequently reacted a fraction, and in Duquesne and Central Traction shares. Gas is strong on unconfirmed rumors of a probable resumption of dividends. The tractions have advanced on the expectation that on April 1, when the Consolidated Traction Company assumes control, some proposition will be submitted to stockholders which will embrace a cash offer or the exchange of the old shares for new Consolidated preferred stock on a favorable basis. The general market was very dull and closed below the best prices of the week. Money was firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Gas	5½	..
Philadelphia Company	19¾	19⅞
Central Traction	28½	28¾
Citizens' Traction	..	57½
Pleasant Valley	18	18½
Pittsburg & West End Traction	50	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15½	16
Duquesne	36	36¼
Western Electric 2d	31	31⅝
Union Switch & Signal	..	17
Westinghouse Air Brake	172	..

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 21.—The local security market during the week has been fairly active. In bank stocks 15 shares of National Exchange sold at par. A small amount of Albany Railway and Municipal Gas sold at current quotations. New-York Air Brake is down for the week ½ per cent., with the stock offered at 8. Hudson River Telephone remains very strong, sales being made at the highest prices yet reached. Troy City Railway is strong, being up ½ per cent. on the asked price. It is said that the earnings of the company are steadily on the increase. Troy Gas and Citizens' Steamboat were strong. Saranac and Lake Placid is down 15 per cent., to 45. In bonds Albany Railway 5s were the feature, being 110½ and interest bid, the highest price yet reached, with none offered.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
†Hudson River Telephone Co.	48	50
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	32	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	103½
New-York Air Brake Co.	6½	8¾
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.	59	60
South End Bank	110¾	..
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	..	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	102
Union Railway Co. of New-York	99½	105½
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	103	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Cohoes	95	100
National Bank of West Troy	135	140
People's Bank of Lansingburg	120	130
Steinway Railway	130	..
Steinway Railway 6s	45	50
Troy City National Bank	108½	..
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	109
Troy Gas Company stock	126	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest, †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 21.—Local stocks have continued quiet, with prices ruling firm, and but few sales of importance. The bank stocks are in good demand. Among the sales of the week may be mentioned American National at 45@46. A small lot of Merchants' National has been sold at 64½, and Atlantic National has changed hands at 36. Industrial Trust continues 100 bid, and a small lot is now offered at 105. For American Screw 197 is bid ex dividend, while what stock is offered is still held at 205. Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred is quiet. The common stock of the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company has still further declined. The insurance stocks are sought for. The illuminating stocks are firmly held. No sales of the Narragansett are noted, and for Providence Gas 88 is now bid, with sales at 90, and some little amount still in the market at that figure.

The local money market is firm, with commercial paper quoted at 5½@7 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½
Atlantic	35	..
Blackstone Canal	24¾	25½
City	59	..
Commercial	46¾	47½
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44½	46½
First	113	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Manufacturers'	141	..
Merchants'	53	54
National Exchange	100½	..
National of North America	44	..
National Commerce	44	..
Old	135	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24½	25½
Roger Williams	66	..
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	59½	..
Weybosset	43	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..
Pacific	69	..
Slater	158	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	35
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	176	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. bonds	134	..
Providence & Springfield	97	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	248	..
Providence, Warren & B.	126	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	197	205
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	97	35
Gorham Manufacturing	90	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	116	117½
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Providence Wors.	..	80
National & Providence Wors. pf.	102	106
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	38	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S.	49½	66
Rhode Island Perkins H-S. pf.	96	98½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49½	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	50	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	83¾	84½
Providence Gas	88	90
Pawtucket Gas	83	87
Providence Telephone	95	97½
Rhode Island Electric Protec.	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rhode Island Safe Deposit	64½	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 22.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was ⅞ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The release of Government money in payment for materials renewed the plethora of gold. The foreign movements of gold were small. Silver suffered a relapse. The debate in the House of Commons had the effect of discouraging the bimetallists.

The stock market was stagnant in consequence of the political suspense. Consols declined ¼. American railroad securities were inanimate. Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific each fell 4, Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern, each 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, each ¾, and Central Pacific and Norfolk and Western, each ¼.

BICYCLE POLICEMEN'S BUSY DAY.

Students, a Private Coachman, and an Italian Bootblack Arrested.

The police bicycle squad had a field day Saturday. All but one of the force made arrests, and the entire force appeared in Yorkville Police Court yesterday with prisoners, one having arrested his man at 8:30 yesterday morning.

Bicycle Policeman Niggesmith arraigned Charles Young of 524 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who was driving his horse up Western Boulevard at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon on a run. He also had John Back of 216 West Sixty-fourth Street, a messenger, who was delivering messages on a wheel, and who claimed immunity from arrest on this account. Niggesmith made another arrest on Saturday afternoon. Thomas Cook, coachman for Beverly Ward of 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, knocked down Albert Longfeldt, twelve years old, of 696 Madison Avenue, at the Grand Circle. The lad crawled out from under the horses' feet uninjured, and would make no complaint. The coachman drove off, but was overhauled. There being no complaint, he was allowed to go.

John Schussler, another of the bicycle policemen, made four arrests of Columbia College students who wheeled at an unlawful pace on Western Boulevard Saturday afternoon. The prisoners were William Matthews of 132 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Thomas White of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, Clifford H. Pepper of 513 West End Avenue, and Lewis H. D. Fraser of 335 West Eighty-sixth Street. A number of others who were equally guilty escaped.

Policeman Gilles had a long chase yesterday morning after Tony Flolu of 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, an Italian bootblack, whom he arrested for felonious assault. Flolu entered the peanut store of Michael Marishi and got into a dispute about change. He was ordered out, and on reaching the street proceeded to abuse Marishi. The latter ran out after Flolu, who drew a pair of scissors from his pocket and stabbed the peanut man painfully but not dangerously. Flolu ran away, and was caught after a long chase by Gilles.

In Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Deuel yesterday held the Italian in $500 bail to answer. Each of the other prisoners was fined $3 and all of them paid.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:58 | Sun sets...6:15 | Moon sets...2:36

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
America	London	Mar. 8
Boston City	Swansea	Mar. 8
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Mar. 7
Cobehele	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Ems	Bremen	Mar. 14
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Georgic	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Mar. 13
Island	Christiansand	Mar. 15
Lepanto	Hull	Mar. 7
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Mar. 4
Massachusetts	London	Mar. 18
Ontario	London	Mar. 12
Seneca	Havana	Mar. 19
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Wakefield	Gibraltar	Mar. 8

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

Bellarden	St. Lucia	Mar. 16
El Sol	St. Lucia	Mar. 19
Normannia	Gibraltar	Mar. 19

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Mar. 22
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Mar. 22
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 18
Vigilancia	Havana	Mar. 21

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Aller	Bremen	Mar. 17
Earnwell	St. Lucia	Mar. 19
Patria	Bremen	Mar. 14

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Britannic	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Caracas	La Guayra	Mar. 21
Leibnitz	St. Lucia	Mar. 19
Mohican	Swansea	Mar. 13
Wells City	Swansea	Mar. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.

DO NOT WANT THE BALLOT.

A Correspondent Who Is Opposed to Making Them Voters.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

One of the arguments of the anti-suffragist is that if women be allowed to vote the corrupt or purchaseable vote of women—which even a suffrage fanatic would not be so unwise as to imply would not exist—would be used as the purchaseable male vote is now used—to further selfish ends and promote unwise and corrupt legislation.

This is often met by the statement that the women in the country districts will overbalance any preponderance of ignorant and vicious votes that may obtain in our city wards. The fallacy of this argument shows plainly upon the face of it. If the male vote of the country cannot counteract or overwhelm the corrupt male vote of the cities, how will the condition of things be bettered by doubling, not only the vote of the country, but that of the city?

But what will the ballot mean to the women in the country? Nothing at all, except physical discomfort. In the first place, it will necessitate their registering, on one of two days, at the place of registry, which, in many instances, will be at least five miles from their homes. The variation of weather, which to-day is one of the elements of political uncertainty, will be a strong factor in the polling of the female ballot, particularly in the country.

If the day of registration be fair, it is just possible that husband, wife, sons, and daughters, with the "hired help," male and female, and the baby, and the small children, who cannot be left at home alone, will drive to the village tavern, where the registration is usually held, and register; and that, on the coming "election day," they will all be bundled together again in the farmer's wagon and be driven to the same tavern to cast their ballots.

But what will they do if it rains, or snows, or the baby is ill, or one of the members of the family is an invalid? Will the men drive to the polls and back, and then send the women to register, and again to vote? And what will those women do whose fathers or husbands have no horses, and there are many of those in the little villages in country towns? Even three miles often have to be traversed from the polling place.

But, for the sake of the argument, suppose all the women in the country register and vote, what will be the result? After having talked with scores of country women on the subject, I am willing to affirm that each woman would vote as her father or husband voted, and that the result obtained would be only a double number of Democratic and a double number of Republican votes cast, and these would be expected to offset a doubled ignorant and corrupt vote in the city!

Would not the condition of things to-day obtain in greater force? The intelligent women of the country who have not been bitten by the fanatical unrest do not want the ballot, and would not use it if they had it; and this assertion I make advisedly and upon authority.

ALBANY, March 22, 1896. E. S. C.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 135 and 137 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40.9 by 90, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $13,065.

By William M. Ryan, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale; Maurice Rapp, referee, the right, title, and interest of Thomas F. Murray to southwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 24.6 by 40 by irregular, four-story brick and stone dwellings. Due on judgment, $350.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, leasehold of 225 and 227 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifteenth Street, 43.3 by 120 by 83.3 by 20 by jog 40 by 100, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $65,200; on prior mortgage, $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert A. Speir, referee, 128 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 280 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,760.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

40-FOOT-FRONT HOUSE

For sale, near 5th Av. and 57th St.

Just put on the market for sale.

GOEDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine and 5th Av., Cor. 44th.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

FLUSHING IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND prettiest suburb of New-York, and D. MASTER, 69 Main Street, the agent. Apply to him at once for dwellings and farms for rent and sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 291 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. of Reade St.

Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,

owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt (5136)

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at auction, Wednesday, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

Estate of Michael Boylan, Dec'd,

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

10TH AVE. AND 33D ST., N. W. COR.

4-story brick tenement and store, 24.9x75.

60 per cent. can Remain on Mortgage.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Att'y, 265 Broadway. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

BY ORDER OF EDWARD S. CLINCH, EXECUTOR OF FREDERICK C. LINDE, DECEASED.

182 AND 186 PEARL ST., opposite Cedar St. Two 6-story and cellar brick buildings and lots. No. 182 is 25.11x98.5; No. 186 is 25.8 x121.8½x124.8½.

Elevator and Otis Engine included.

Further particulars at the office of the Executor, 115 Broadway, or the Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

the 3-story brick Dwelling and Lot

NO. 75 JANE ST.,

between Greenwich and Washington Sts.

Maps at office of Messrs. WEEKES BROS., Attorneys, No. 58 Wall St., and at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St. (901)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

By Order of Exrs., Estate of Frederick Lang,

the two 3-story brick Houses and Lots,

NOS. 11 AND 13 AV. D.

Maps and particulars of Auctioneers, 24 Pine St. (902)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

3 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

between 77th and 78th Streets.

The above lots are situate in an advancing neighborhood, being surrounded by recently erected handsome buildings.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's 111 B'way.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor

OF THE

Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,

AND

5 and 7 West 17th St.,

northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, March 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

7 Choice and Valuable Lots

on north side

99th Street,

between Madison and Park Avenues.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES,

NOS. 732 AND 734 11TH AVENUE,

between 51st and 52d Streets;

5-story brick tenement, with store and lot,

NO. 562 WEST 52D STREET,

For maps, &c., apply to John E. Brodsky Esq., Att'y, 49 Chambers St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO RENT.

A large, strong Building, in Greenwich St., south of Cortlandt St., at low rental.

Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,

64 Cedar St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 500 5th Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—HERBERT, 104 & 106 East 81st St.

NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK AND

N. W. Cor. Lex. Av. and 44th St.

FIRST FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS

First-class apartments; steam heat, coal, and wood; uniformed hallboys; elevators; all improvements; 110, 112 East 47th St.; seven rooms and bath; all bright, sunny, and pleasant.

Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES; 121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 258 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

"THE CENTRAL."

68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.

One apartment, seven light rooms and bath; references required. See janitor.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.

mh-23-2aw8wM&F&ap14

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUCKSKIN LEATHER gauntlets and chairs, Philadelphia Depot, Quartermaster's Department, 1,428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, March 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, March 26, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in this city with 8,000 pairs of genuine oil-tanned buckskin gauntlets and 1,000 barrack chairs, also for furnishing at the U. S. Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo., 3,000 barrack chairs. Proposals for delivery at points will be entertained. Samples of gauntlets, as well as samples and representative skins, can be seen at this office, and they should be carefully examined by bidders. Samples of barrack chairs can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, and at the Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo. Early delivery is required and bidders must state date and quantity of first delivery, the monthly rate of delivery thereafter and date when contract will be completed. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The usual guarantee in 10 per centum of the value of the articles must accompany the proposals. Blanks for proposals, specifications, and full information furnished by this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed, to show what they contain, and addressed to JOHN V. GREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of depot.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, March 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing all the ironwork required for the superstructure of five (5) rostrums, in accordance with designs and specifications to be seen and had at this office, including delivery of the same (the ironwork for one rostrum each complete) at the following-named National cemeteries: Camp Butler, near Riverton, Ill.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.; Salisbury, N. C. Delivery desired, if practicable, before June 30, 1896, but bidders will state how soon they can commence and complete delivery, and give bonds in one-fourth the amount of their bid. Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, or to contract for a less number than named. For blank proposals, and any other information desired, apply here. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Ironwork for Rostrums," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and then publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of fuel as may be required in Dept. of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Buffalo, Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Key West Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, April 22, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel at ——," C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the application of ONE OF THE TWO TRUSTEES OF THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB for its voluntary dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that by and pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 25th day of October, 1895, and amended by an order dated November 6, 1895, and duly entered in this proceeding in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, have been appointed receiver of the property of the Peekamose Fishing Club, and that I have duly filed my official bond and oath, and have qualified as such receiver, and as such receiver, and in pursuance of said order, I do hereby notify and require:

1. All persons indebted to the Peekamose Fishing Club, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to me as said receiver, at my office for such purpose, at the office of Franklin Bien, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the time aforesaid.

3. All the creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation to produce the same, in writing and in detail, to me at my said office, on or before the last-mentioned date.

Dated March 7th, 1896.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh9-law3wM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF PERKINS & WELSH to BENJAMIN FERKINS for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Perkins & Welsh, late of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Perkins & Welsh, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Greene & Patterson, 3 Broad Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1896. Dated New-York, February 10th, 1896.

BENJAMIN PERKINS, Assignee.

Arnold, Greene & Patterson, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City.

f10-law7wM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY WARREN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee.

ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City.

mh2-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the said corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 6, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ARTHUR V. BRIESEN, President of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. mh9-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. SPAULDING and ROBERT E. JENNINGS, individually, and as co-partners composing the firm of SPAULDING, JENNINGS & CO., lately doing business in the City of New-York, N. Y., and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been appointed assignee of said Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings, individually, and as such co-partners, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City.

f10-law6wM&mh23

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT E. JENNINGS, lately doing business in the City of New-York, New-York, and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Robert E. Jennings, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City.

f10-law6wM&mh23

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made and entered the 4th day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Richard Walters' Sons, auctioneers, at No. 1,327 Broadway, New-York City, all the outstanding accounts still due the assigned estate of James F. Delehanty.—Dated New-York, March 10th, 1896.

MILES M. O'BRIEN, Assignee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Assignee, office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-law6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ZEREGA, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis H. Zerega, Francis A. Zerega, Frederick C. Zerega, Alfred L. B. Zerega, Albert Zerega Von Bretton, Louisa A. Barnard, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the will of AUGUSTUS ZEREGA, deceased; Azella C. Huntington, Florence Zerega, John Theodore C. Zerega, Richard A. Zerega, Marie L. Zerega, Anna Zerega Moore, William Irvine Zerega, George Theodore Zerega, Junior; Louis A. Zerega, Lizzie C. Feham-Clinton, Emily A. Zerega, Augustus Zerega, Martina A. Zerega, Frances Zerega, Gasquet Zerega, Violet Zerega, Eliza Y. B. Zerega, Victor P. Zerega, J. Frederick Zerega, Bertha Zerega, Horace Barnard, Junior; Louisa H. Barnard, John Augustus Barnard, Howard Huntington, Florence A. Huntington, Augustus Z. Huntington, Frederick L. Huntington, Anna Moore, Theodore Clement Moore, Augustus Zerega, Junior; Alfred Zerega, and John Whitman Zerega, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Zerega, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of April, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eliza M. Zerega, John A. Zerega, and George Theodore Zerega, as executrix and executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent you and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers St., New-York City. mh2-law6wM&ap13

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-law6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Ja20-law6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-law6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1a w6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-law6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-law6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of January 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-law6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-law6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-law6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-law6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-law6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-law6mM

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India